Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XL....NO. 13,757. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IT LOOKS LIKE A DEMOCRATIC YEAR

Delegates to the Syracuse Convention Talk Confidently of Victory This Fall.

THEY INTEND BY WISE ACTION TO PAVE THE WAY

Great Care to be Taken in the Presentation of the Campaign Issues and in the Selections of Candidates.

EARNEST EFFORT BEING MADE TO RECONCILE FACTIONS

Reasonable Expectation that the New-York Contest Will Be Settled Satisfactorily—Discretion to be Used in Handling the Excise Question—Plenty of Good Men on Whom to Bestow the Nominations.

For Secretary of State.....GEN. HORATIO C. KING
of Kings County.

For State Treasurer.....JOHN B. JUDSON
of Fulton County.

For Controller
.....Ex-SENATOR NORTON CHASE of Albany.
.....AUGUSTUS F. SCHEU of Erie.
.....THEODORE W. MYERS of New-York.

For Attorney General.....DANIEL G. GRIFFIN
of Jefferson County.

For State Engineer and Surveyor.....GEORGE CLINTON WARD
of Oneida County.

For Justice of the Court of Appeals.....JUSTICE ALTON B. PARKER
of Ulster County.

It was conceded late last night in Syracuse that the only office about whose candidacy there was any serious doubt was that of Controller. The nomination for the other offices, it was admitted, would go to those Democrats whose names are mentioned above.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—Senator Hill came to Syracuse this afternoon confident that the Democratic State Convention will do its work so well that it cannot fail to command the approval, in November, of a large majority of the people of this State.

"Success is assured to us when we are united," he says. "When we are helped by a confused and divided opposition, victory is doubly secure.

Home Rule in Excise Matters.

"Let us be perfectly candid," said Senator Hill, "on the excise question. Let us be so plain spoken that none can misunderstand or misconstrue our words.

"We have but to renew the party declaration of belief in home rule in all matters, subject to such general State laws as are unquestionably necessary and wise to dispose of this excise question on its merits.

"I hope the convention will be clear, emphatic, brief in its expression on this question.

"The condition of the party favors an outcome that will be satisfactory to the convention and to the people of the State.

Fair Recognition of All Democrats.

"I cannot predict what will be the outcome of the contests in different parts of the State. My opinion has been known for some time. It was learned last year, when there was a question about the recognition to be accorded to contesting factions and when I advised that the Shepard Democrats in Kings County and the State Democrats in New-York be accorded representation. For the reasons that I then counseled this course I favor it now, hoping that the State ticket and the local Democratic ticket will be assisted by a united party."

Perry Belmont.
Will Be the Temporary Chairman.

Conciliation of Factions.

Among Democrats from all parts of the State except New-York City, and by the State Democrats from the city, this sentiment has been approved heartily. That there are stubborn opponents to the proposition to sanction any degree of irregularity has been no secret.

Senator Murphy has been referred to as the chief objector to making concessions. This position, although held by a man who has long been a politician, is not regarded as necessarily political, and there are many delegates to this convention whose seats will not be disputed who are agreed with other delegates whose right to vote remains to be settled, that persistency in the rule adhered to by Senator Murphy, while it might maintain a good State machine, would not give the assurance of success held out by the conciliatory and harmonizing advice of Senator Hill.

It is possible that Senator Murphy is not really so unyielding in this matter as he has appeared to be to those with whom he has conversed on the subject, and that he will not oppose a strong personal conviction that he finds is not shared by the majority.

A Straightforward Platform.

Not until the Committee on Resolutions shall have agreed upon the language of the platform touching the excise question will the form of words of that plank be known. But the general drift of opinion is that the plank referring to this important question, which will prove so embarrassing a question to the Republicans, will conform closely to the recommendation made editorially in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day and to the suggestion made this afternoon by Senator Hill, that it briefly and clearly declare for home rule and local option, avoiding all references to "sumptuary laws," an expression that Senator Hill will not allow to get into the resolution if he has anything to say about it.

Roswell P. Flower.
Will Be Permanent Chairman of the Convention.

Plenty of Good Candidates.

As to the ticket, the list of candidates is long. It contains some good names, and all the aspirants for nomination seem to have the field to work in. There are plain preferences, and in some instances they are so strongly indicated by reports from different parts of the State that conjecture confidently assigns the places.

It is believed that Daniel G. Griffin of Jefferson will be named for Attorney General, and that Gen. Horatio C. King of Kings will have the nomination for Secretary of State.

The Democrats thus will do better by the lower end of the State than the Republicans. The candidate on the Republican ticket nearest to New-York hails from Warren County. Between Jefferson County and Kings County is a vast area of the State full of Democrats who are anxious to run, believing that to be nominated means to be elected. There will be no difficulty in securing the candidates for Controller, Treasurer, State Engineer, and Judge of the Court of Appeals so as to satisfy a demand for good names and for a proper geographical distribution of interest and effort.

Representative Men for Delegates.

In one respect the Democratic State Convention of 1895 will present a marked contrast to the body that met in Saratoga a week ago, to give official sanction to the already determined plans of Thomas C. Platt. The Republican Convention lacked distinction. Not for many years have the gatherings of the party been so destitute of feature, so poor in delegates whose names and achievements in the party would naturally entitle them to election to a convention occurring at a critical political period, and expected to treat with courage and with skill a very delicate problem of administration.

While Democratic State Conventions have been richer in great names than the convention of 1895, the list of men who will meet to-morrow in the Alhambra is not poor, and in comparison with the Saratoga list, it abounds in the quality of prominence that Mr. Platt's assemblage lacked. There has been complaint by the independents of both leading parties that bossism has been anything but conducive to individuality, and that it has led to the retiring from politics of men who have dared to hold opinions contrary to those permitted by arbitrary "leaders."

Freedom from Bossism.

This tyranny may account for the poverty of Republican greatness in the Saratoga Convention. The comparative abundance in the Democratic Convention of men who have dared to defy bosses and bossism may be accepted as proof that the Democratic Party has not been so thoroughly bossed as the Republicans have been, or that the spirit of independence in the Democratic Party has lived longer under repression than the same spirit in the party of the opposition.

At Saratoga, after the names of Platt, Depew, Hiscock, Fassett, Miller, Saxton, and Lexow had been mentioned, there were few men of the more than 700 delegates who were well known to the convention. A very few persons appeared to know the temporary Chairman, Representative Sherman. The permanent Chairman, Mr. Lexow, was better known and less liked. One representative who spoke was jeered off the stage, and there was no interest in the presence or remarks of men who were once influential in the party.

Strong and Independent Leaders.

Compare the situation at Saratoga with that at Syracuse. The list of delegates from Albany includes not only the name of Senator Hill, but those also of ex-Mayor John Body Thacher, Amasa J. Parker, and ex-Representative Charles Tracy, who is Chairman of the delegation.

Erie sends ex-Representative Daniel N. Lockwood, Gen. Peter C. Doyle, ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell, to indicate that individuality has not perished in Erie County in the hot and protracted interparty contests in that section of the State.

Jefferson sends as a delegate ex-Gov. Flower, and with him is C. G. Porter, a Democrat who has been counseling harmony with zeal, and with the admonition that the success of the party is more important than success for any one man in it.

There is no lack of men as prominent in public affairs as ex-Assemblyman C. H. P. Gould of Lewis, ex-State Committeeman Thomas Brown of Monroe, ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse, ex-Senator Edward Hawkins of Suffolk, Mayor H. S. Sanford, and ex-County Clerk J. H. Sutphin of Queens, and State Committeeman Adrian Tuttley of Schuyler. The convention is full of such well-tried party timber as that, and of the older men in Democratic contests there are Daniel Magone of St. Lawrence, who was Collector at New-York in Mr. Cleveland's first term; Senator Edward Murphy, and Roswell B. Parmenter of Rensselaer, Samuel D. Halliday of Tompkins, and ex-Representative Perry Belmont.

Good Convention Timber.

That Democratic defeat and bad party management have not discouraged Democrats, who believe that the party has much yet to do and opportunities for doing it, is plain to any one who glances along the New-York and Kings County lists. Of the New-York "regulars" who have been identified with Democratic effort for years, there are conspicuous Representative Franklin Bartlett, ex-Representatives Amos J. Cummings and Gen. D. E. Sickles, Civil Justice John R. Voorhis, Major Asa Bird Gardiner, J. Edward Simmons, Representatives William Sulzer and George B. McClellan, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Maurice Holahan, Edward Kearney, ex-Recorder Smyth, Nelson Smith, Col. William L. Brown, ex-Mayor Gilroy, John D. Crimmins, and others.

As if stimulated by Tammany's choice of prominent men, the State Democracy has selected to come here such well-known Democrats as ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Peter B. Olney, Oscar Straus, ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Hugh R. Garden, Charles J. Canda, Aqueduct Commissioner George Walton Green, Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, Collector Edward Grosse, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Coroner E. W. Hoeber, Dr. J. H. Senner, Francis M. Scott, Everett P. Wheeler, and Wheeler H. Peckham.

Wise Counselors in Abundance.

There is a wealth of prominence here, indicating a very lively interest of the party in public affairs.

Kings County is not a whit behind New-York in manifesting its concern in the same way. Among the "regulars" are ex-Police Commissioner John Pyburn, Bernard T. York, Thomas E. Pearsall, ex-Representative Thomas F. Maguire, and a full representation of the dominant faction, while on the list of Shepard Democrats are Edward M. Shepard, J. Warren Green, George Foster Peabody, Thomas G. Shearman, Senator Daniel Bradley, and many other men whose names have come to be identified with recent local political contortions.

There is much in the make-up of the convention list to give courage to Democrats, not only to hope for present success, but to expect that the party will be so advised, if it be kept wisely together, that it will go on to win many successes, because it will deserve to succeed.

Vast Concourse of Democrats.

Good weather and a vast throng of delegates arrived together early this evening. The streets and hotels, that had been free of crowds, became suddenly congested with newly arrived Democrats decked with gay badges, some of them bearing the portraits of preferred candidates. By 9 o'clock some of the people who had been sweltering for days with the intense heat were wearing their overcoats, and congratulating each other on the decided drop in the temperature.

There is to be one plank in the Democratic platform on a live subject which the Republicans, intent upon denunciation of their opponents, did not think it worth while to touch upon. There will be a plank upon good roads, to which the Democratic Party, now engaged in mending the road to the White House, will commit itself cheerfully as the supporter of all undertakings in which the people can and ought to take a decided interest. As this will concern all users of good roads, whether by horse or bicycles, there is not likely to be any opposition to such an utterance.

FIGHT FOR REPRESENTATION.

Programmes of Tammany and the State Democracy Outlined.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—At the Tammany headquarters, in the Yates House, to-night there is great indignation among the braves over the proposition to allow the State Democracy a share of the seats in the convention. It is noticeable that all of the Croker men among the district leaders are the most bitter in their condemnation of the proposition, and it is evident that they are following his suggestions in the matter.

"As we understand it," said one of the closest of Mr. Croker's old lieutenants to-night, "the State Democracy asks that it be given one-third of the seats in the convention and one-third of the city's representation upon the State Committee, and, not satisfied with that, they want to name one-third of the candidates for the Assembly and Senate in New-York City.

"We will not agree to this. We regard it as an unfair proposition, and we will fight it out to the end. We will contest it at every point."

Ex-Senator Grady is to make one of the speeches for Tammany before the Committee on Credentials. He is bitter in his denunciation of the contestants. He said to-night that many of the contesting delegates came here holding offices which they received as the price of their treachery to the Democratic Party last year.

"When these people resign their offices," he said, "and thus give up the price of their betrayal of the party last year, then I will be willing to talk of harmony."

Tammany Men Bitter.

The Tammany men are also bitter because the State Democracy has sent here, as one of its contesting delegates, Everett P. Wheeler, who bolted the Democratic State ticket last year and ran as an independent candidate for Governor. They are saying nothing, however, about the prompt admission of Tammany delegates to the State Convention in 1880, the year after they bolted the Democratic State ticket of 1879, right here in this city, and ran their own leader, John Kelly, for Governor.

This incident will not be referred to in the agreements.

As things stand to-night Tammany is determined to resist the claims of the State Democracy just as vigorously as it knows how, and the leaders are in caucus as to the best method of going about it.

State Democracy Programme.

The State Democracy delegates put their programme into operation to-night by holding a meeting at the Vanderbilt House and appointing a committee to call on the State Committee and make the usual demand for tickets of admission to the convention for the entire delegation.

The big assembly room of the hotel was crowded. The President, Charles S. Fairchild, was not present, his train not having yet arrived, and John Byrnes of the Twenty-fifth Ward presided.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the State Committee and demand tickets to the convention. The motion was carried.

Judge Power suggested, playfully, that no officeholders be named on the committee, whereat the delegates laughed. Col. Monroe, John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen of New-York, and Theodore Sutro were named on the committee. Then the meeting was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Several members of the State Democracy who were questioned by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES said that if the State Committee should see fit to give them a one-third representation in the convention, they did not think that the organization would decline the offer.

Edward M. Shepard.
Represents the Reform Democrats of Kings County.

The State Democracy and its predecessor, the County Democracy, have been knocking at the door of the Democratic State Convention for admission since 1889 without success. There are many men in the present State Democracy delegation who were in the County Democracy delegation when it was turned out of the State Convention which nominated Gov. Flower in 1891.

Have Joined Tammany.

Others of the men who were in that rejected delegation are now here as Tammany delegates, one notable case being that of Charles A. Jackson. It was Mr. Jackson, who, in 1891, headed the County Democracy delegates as they marched up the centre aisle of the old rink at Saratoga and demanded that they have seats. Mr. Jackson's name now appears in the list of Tammany delegates from the Seventh Assembly District.

Ex-Police Justice John R. Voorhis, then at the head of the Voorhis Democracy, was also at the convention of 1891, seeking recognition for his followers, but he was also unsuccessful. Mr. Voorhis's name this year appears in the list of Tammany delegates also from the Seventh Assembly District. He has not joined Tammany Hall, as far as is known, but diplomatic James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader of the district, knowing that Mr. Voorhis has still a political following in the Greenwich Village section of the city, put him upon his list of delegates.

One thing that some of the Tammany politicians are fearful of is that, if Tammany delegates decide under instructions to oppose the admission of the State Democracy, they may be defeated, both before the Committee on Contested Seats and before the convention. This fear is due to the prevalent sentiment among the delegates from various sections of the State that it is high time that the perennial row in New-York County be ended in the interest of the party throughout the State.

The condition of things in Kings County also has a decided tendency to make Democrats generally more fretful than usual over any further continuance of New-York City Democratic dissensions.

So it will be seen that fine generalship will be needed to bring Tammany out of the present situation with good feeling existing on all sides.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, ex-President James J. Martin of the Police Board, ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, who were among the first of the Tammany arrivals here, are credited with the belief that the interests of their organization can be best subserved this year by the admission of part of the contesting delegations. They have very carefully refrained, however, from giving their views upon the subject.

Col. John R. Fellows, District Attorney of New-York County, is one of the Tammany orators, who, at the last two State Conventions, has fought in the hardest sort of way to keep the contestants out. When a correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him this morning what he thought would be done this year in respect to the contestants he said: "I have my views on that subject and these views will not be changed by whatever action the convention may take. I believe that in a year like this, when so much depends upon harmony and unity in the party throughout the State, we should admit the State Democracy to some part of the deliberations of this convention. It is hardly a time to go into the question of the right or wrong of it, or to party regularity. The right of the question, viewed in that respect, is all with Tammany. It is justly entitled to the New-York County seats in this convention, both on account of its numerical strength and on account of all the other reasons that go to make up regularity and party loyalty. But, as I say, in the interest of harmony and good feeling in the party this year, I think it would be best to make some concessions to the State Democracy."

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, who arrived here this morning, and who is one of the representative men of the New-York State Democracy, said that, from the talk that he had heard, he was of the opinion that there was a disposition to admit the contestants to some of the seats. "It looks now," he said, "as though we would get in this year."

Attitude of the Germans.

Herman Ridder, one of the chief supporters of the German-American Reform Union, arrived here this afternoon on the Empire State Express. He is chiefly interested in the adjustment of the excise question, so far as the platform is concerned, but beyond saying that he believed that the plank the convention would adopt would be a reasonable one, he declined to discuss the subject. He says the union will use its influence to secure admission for the State Democracy delegates. If this is done a union is expected between Tammany Hall, the State Democracy, and the German-American Reform Union.

This idea spread through the crowd, and was of especial interest to New-Yorkers, because it is the most definite thing which has been known of the probable attitude of the German Reform Union with reference to the New-York County ticket. It is likely that this phase of the question will receive considerable attention at the hands of the New-Yorkers.

The members of the union who are here will do their best to make this idea prominent. It is almost in line with the proposition made by some Tammany men that the condition of admission be support for the local ticket by the State Democracy. The German-American Reform Union has heretofore stood with the State Democracy, as against Tammany.

The special committee of the union, appointed to urge upon the State Convention the adoption of a satisfactory excise plank, reached here later in the afternoon. It is made up of E. B. Amend, Dr. H. C. Anderson, Dr. John Frederichs, Carl L. Lowenstein, and Dr. Joseph H. Senner. While the German-American Reform Union as a political organization is not seeking for any seats in the convention, its representatives concur with Mr. Ridder in saying that they will insist that the State Democracy's delegation shall have seats.

A Demand Formulated.

The representatives of the German Reform Union to-night held a meeting at the Hotel Arlington, and formally expressed their approval of admitting some of the State Democracy's delegates, on the condition that they join a Democratic union in New-York City. The proposition of the union includes one that the State Democracy shall have representation on the State Committee.

The union's representatives also discussed the excise plank which they will favor, and drew up one which it decided not to indorse until further discussion of the subject has been heard.

A Pledge Demanded.

Warden James C. Stout of Auburn, one of Mr. Hill's steady supporters, said he was in favor of admitting a portion of the State Democracy, provided an agreement could be reached which would give the substantial sort of harmony which is desired at the polls.

"What agreement would you suggest?" Mr. Stout was asked.

"I will simply say," replied Mr. Stout, "that Cayuga County favors the admission of a portion of the State Democracy delegates, provided they will agree to support the local ticket, and on no other conditions."

E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica said he thought that some of the State Democracy delegates would be admitted.

One of the breeziest men in the entire crowd is Sheriff Charles Remick of Madison County. He is one of the most widely-known of all who are here. It is not difficult to tell when he is in the immediate vicinity. He makes things lively.

"I am in favor of admitting some of the delegates from the State Democracy," he said, "but I want them first to give a bond, guaranteed either by the trust company with which Mr. Fairchild is connected or some other sound financial institution in New-York City, that they will suppport the Democratic ticket."

State Democracy's Representation.

"How many would you admit?" Mr. Remick was asked.

"A fair proportion," he replied. "You can easily figure it out. The Wheeler vote last Fall was 27,202. The Hill vote 517,710. I am in favor of admitting such a number of the State Democracy contestants as they are entitled to on this vote. Now that's a fair proportion.'

"You'll have to split a delegate," said one of Mr. Remick's friends who was present.

H. W. Bentley said he thought all factions should be given some representation.

Ex-Senator Charles R. McClelland of Westchester discussed this subject at considerable length. "I believe," he said, "that some representation should be given to the delegates sent here by the State Democracy. We need all the Democratic votes there are this year, and it is not a time to insist on regularity when that means the creation of ill feeling, which will cost us votes at the polls in New-York City and the moral effect of which will be extremely bad all over the State. The Democratic Convention ought to use every effort to bring about harmonious action."

"You think it possible to secure the support of the State Democracy?"

"Yes; at any rate, the rank and file of it, and that is the main thing. Doubtless, men like Wheeler H. Peckham, Charles S. Fairchild, and William R. Hornblower would not join with the regulars, but they are not so important as the rank and file."

Would Ask No Pledge.

"Would you make it a condition of admission that the State Democracy support the New-York County ticket?"

"No," said Mr. McClelland; "that is a matter with which a State Convention has nothing to do. The most that we can demand is that they support the State ticket. It is important to get the support for the State ticket, of his and every other organization. It is of importance that there should be but one ticket in New-York City. It is easy to draw votes enough away from the regular ticket, then, to defeat it in a close election. It is no trick at all to get 20,000 votes for an independent ticket in New-York. Any two or three men can meet on a street corner and nominate a ticket that can draw 20,000 votes."

ALHAMBRA HALL.
Where the Convention Will Be Held. Originally Built for a Skating Rink.

WHAT E. P. WHEELER EXPECTS.

State Democracy Sure, He Thinks, to Get Fair Recognition.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—Everett P. Wheeler, who ran for Governor as the independent Democratic candidate last year, arrived in this city early this evening on the special train of the County Democracy.

He was seen by a correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the jostling crowd that filled the lobby at the Vanderbilt House immediately after the arrival of the New-York City specials.

When asked what he thought about the chances for the admission of the State Democracy to a share of the seats in the convention, he said:

"I believe that we will get recognition this year; it is in the air."

"What proportion of the seats will the State Democracy be satisfied with?"

"As I understand it, we will get one-third of the seats."

"Will that be satisfactory to you?"

"It will. We do not want the earth."

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Ratification of the Agreement of the Two Brooklyn Factions.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Committe to-night, after an hour's discussion, decided to admit the members from the two delegations in Kings County, in accordance with the harmony agreement entered into in that county. There was some opposition to this proposition at the beginning by Tammany.

The committee adopted a resolution giving to the regulars in Brooklyn the exclusive right to use the party emblem, in case the two elements do not agree on a local ticket.

Senator Hill, who held a proxy for James B. Day of Hornellsville, took a prominent part in the proceedings.

All the Districts Represented.

The committee met in a large room on the top floor of the Yates House at about 8:45 o'clock. The districts were represented as follows:

1—CORD MEYER.
2—B. J. YORK, proxy for William B. Davenport.
3—DR. T. R. MAXFIELD.
4—JOHN J. P. FAGIN.
5—JOHN W. WEBER.
6—JOHN J. DONOVAN.
7—EDWARD M. MILLER, proxy for Nicholas Muller, Jr.
8—HENRY D. PURROY.
9—EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK, proxy for John C. Sheehan.
10—W. BOURKE COCKRAN.
11—WILLIAM SULZER.
12—THOMAS F. GRADY.
13—JAMES J. MARTIN.
14—HUGH J. GRANT.
15—THOMAS F. GILROY.
16—JOHN B. SHEA.
17—W. H. CLARK.
18—JAMES W. HINKLEY.
19—FRANCIS J. MOLLOY.
20—JOHN BOWE.
21—JAMES H. BROWN.
22—JOHN B. JUDSON.
23—JOHN KELLY.
24—WILLIAM F. PORTER.
25—S. A. BEARDSLEY, proxy for James H. Flanagan.
26—LINN BABCOCK.
27—JOHN F. GAYNOR.
28—FRANK RICE, proxy for John Flannagan.
29—DAVID B. HILL, proxy for James B. Day.
30—W. CARYL ELY.
31—FREDERICK W. SMYTH.
32—JOHN CUNEN, proxy for Norman E. Mack.
33—AUGUSTUS F. SCHEU.
34—JAMES W. McMAHON.

Mr. Hill's Bundle of Papers.

When Senator Hill went to the meeting place he had in his hands a bundle of papers, and as he went down the corridor to the elevator there was a great deal of guessing as to what they were. The session was executive.

One of the first things which provoked discussion was the question of ratifying the Kings County agreement. Statements were made by James D. Bell and Charles J. Patterson, representing the two factions, and they asked that the roll be made up in accordance with that plan.

Henry D. Purroy asked if the agreement had been reached with the full consent of the regular organization. He was told that such was the fact. Mr. Purroy said he saw no reason why any one should object.

Bernard J. Low gave briefly the facts as to the two organizations.

Resolution as to Kings.

The committee adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That both delegations be placed on the roll, and that the delegates representing the organization of which Mr. Bell is Chairman have two-thirds of the vote and the others one-third.

Resolved, That the committee recommend to the convention the adoption of a resolution providing that, in the event of the two organizations of Kings failing to agree on a local ticket, then the organization of which Mr. Bell is Chairman, and that alone, shall have the right to use the party emblem, and have its local ticket printed in the second column on the ballot.

The committee also decided to recommend to the convention a similar resolution on behalf of all regular organizations in the event of contests arising hereafter, directing the State Committee to determine which party to a contest shall have the right to use the party emblem.

The committee also passed a resolution formally recommending to the convention the adoption of a star as the party emblem.

The Temporary Organization.

The temporary organization was decided as follows: Chairman—Perry Belmont; Secretaries—Charles R. De Freest, C. J. Huson, W. J. Ellis, C. T. Dumming, and Benjamin Kinyen.

Just before the close of the meeting President Jeroloman of the New-York Board of Aldermen and Robert Grier Monroe, representing the State Democracy, appeared, gave notice of a contest, and asked for seats in the convention. They were referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The committee adjourned, to meet again to-morrow morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

THE EXCISE PLANK.

General Sentiment of Delegates in Favor of Home Rule.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—A canvass of the delegates to the convention who have arrived here shows that the opinion is almost unanimous that the platform should be moderate, reasonable, straightforward, and simple in dealing with the excise problem. E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica expresses the opinion of many Democrats in declaring that the editorial in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day very accurately and admirably set forth what the platform should repeat.

The delegate has yet to be heard from who advocates any form of denunciation of the Sunday or excise laws. So far as the Germans have been heard from, they are particularly anxious that the mistake be avoided of provoking opposition by any general declaration for or against Sunday laws. They will urge reiteration of the doctrine of home rule, relying upon the home-rule principle, secured by the help of a Democratic Legislature, for such changes in excise laws as shall make compliance with them at once a duty and a pleasure.

Senator Hill has received several bushels of letters upon the excise question, many of them containing rough drafts of planks which the writers have been at pains to draw for his consideration. These have all been canvassed by the Senator and his friends, and by them it is admitted that they now have a better appreciation of the Democratic sentiment upon this one question than they ever had before. No doubt the speech of ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, who will act as the temporary Chairman of the convention and who is understood to have given very careful consideration to the excise question, will contribute to the enlightenment of the delegates.

There is little chance, judging from the present outlook, of the incorporation in the platform of any wild or foolish language about a wide-open Sunday, or even "liberal" Sunday laws. Whatever expansion the idea may have by addition of words, the platform will not say much more than was briefly suggested by THE TIMES, "Home Rule and Local Option."

Mayor Francis T. Malloy of Troy, who is a delegate, is in favor of home rule. "I believe the sentiment of the people in Troy is in favor of allowing the various localities in the State to suit themselves in this matter. How does New-York City know what will suit Syracuse, or how does Syracuse know what New-York wants? I believe it is only right to let the people make their own regulations on this subject and let the majority of the people have their way about it. The principle is a sound one, I believe."

Editor E. Prentiss Bailey, of The Utica Observer, reached this city this morning, and was one of those who watched the developments of the day with interest. Mr. Bailey said he believed the people would favor some declaration embracing the principle of local option. "The people in all the corners of the State will not indorse the propositions laid down by Senator Hill in his Elmira speech," said Mr. Bailey, as he stroked his snowy beard.

Patrick F. Bulger, who is one of the prominent Cleveland Democrats of Oneida, a delegate to Chicago from the Syracuse Convention, said he had rather strict ideas as to Sunday observance. "Some declare-

tion will undoubtedly be made," he said. "The majority sentiment here seems to be in favor of a local-option plank."

The Man Who Looks Like Flower.

Ex-Congressman H. W. Bentley of Oneida reached the city with a delegation from that city. He is a stout man. His features and cut of beard are so much like ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower that the two are often mistaken for each other in a gathering like this, where both are expected to be present. Mr. Bentley was asked what he thought the party would do with the excise question.

"I rather think some local-option plank will be adopted," he said.

Ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland of Westchester is in favor of a local-option plank which will include cities of the first-class. "I believe," he said, "that a declaration in favor of that would be a wise and sensible thing to adopt. I would make it apply to cities of the first class at the beginning, and if that were satisfactory it might be extended to the smaller cities."

"Why not extend it to the country towns?" THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S correspondent asked him.

"The country towns," replied Mr. McClelland, "are pretty sure to do about as they please, anyhow. I would be willing to wager that there is not a town in Senator Lexow's Senatorial district where the saloons are closed on Sunday. In the small towns, where there is no police force that can be reached by public sentiment, there is less pretense of keeping the saloons closed than in a big city."

Corporation Counsel Scott Interested.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott is very much interested in the kind of excise plank that is to be inserted in the platform. If the State Democracy receives recognition in the convention it is very probable that Mr. Scott will go before the Committee on Resolutions and make some suggestions. In talking to-day on the subject of the excise plank, Mr. Scott said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I believe that the people should have a chance to decide whether they want a law that will enable the saloons to keep open Sundays. The hours for opening should be fixed by the Legislature. I do not believe in taking the matter altogether out of the hands of the legislators. They should say at what hours the saloons should be kept closed, and during the other hours the saloon keepers could keep open if they wished to. Then there should be a strict and rigid enforcement of the law during the prohibited hours. I would make the penalty for violating the law as severe as it is in London, where a place cannot be licensed again for three years after conviction for violating the law. They permit Sunday opening in London within certain specified hours, and you can go from one end of London to the other on Sundays without observing any violations. The saloons are kept strictly closed within the prohibited hours."

Fellows Wants a Modification.

District Attorney John R. Fellows said: "I favor a modification of the law that will be generally satisfactory to all sections. The excise laws were not made for the purpose of preventing drinking. They were simply made for the purpose of preserving order and quiet on week days and for securing a proper respect for Sunday. Further than that they have no right to go in the curtailment of personal liberty. They were not enacted in any prohibitory sense. If a man who is used to drinking a cup of coffee every week day morning is refused it on Sunday it is a hardship. It is so if he is used to any other beverage. The present excise laws are not being uniformly enforced. They are not enforced here in Syracuse; they are not enforced in Buffalo, in Rochester, nor in any other city that I know of, except New-York, where they are being enforced strictly. I believe that in New-York City the saloons should, under a proper law, be allowed to keep open on Sunday within certain hours. It is different in New-York than it is in smaller places. In New-York we have daily 250,000 visitors—transients—from all parts of the United States and from all over the world. What are we to say to these people?

"The manners and customs of the various people that go to make up the great population of New-York City differ materially from those of the people who make up the population of small towns. We should have a law to meet the conditions, and it should be a law that would be uniformly enforced and lived up to."

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy said: "I believe in a modification of the excise law that will be equally applicable to all parts of the State."

Ex-Gov. Flower sat in one of the parlors during a portion of the evening, and many of the delegates called to shake hands with him. Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who counts ex-Gov. Flower as one of his strongest supporters in his candidacy for a place on the ticket, was one of the visitors. To a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who asked him what sort of an excise plank he favored, ex-Gov. Flower said: "Just put me down as in favor of home rule, the personal liberty of the citizen, and no sumptuary laws."

NOMINATIONS IN DEMAND.

An Abundance of Candidates for Places on the Ticket.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—There are many candidates for places on the Democratic State ticket, and to-day, with the crystallizing process not yet begun, the friends of the different aspirants have been making more or less vigorous efforts to manufacture sentiment in their favor. This is the list of candidates as it stood this afternoon prior to the meeting of the State Committee:

SECRETARY OF STATE.—Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, Gen. Isaac Catlin of Brooklyn, Charles Cary of Olean.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—D. G. Griffin of Watertown, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira.

STATE TREASURER.—John B. Judson of Gloversville, John E. Ashe of Fonda, D. L. Dow of Schoharie, J. H. Metcalf of Ontario, Jacob Gerling of Rochester.

STATE CONTROLLER.—A. C. Scheu of Buffalo, T. W. Myers of New-York.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.—Russell R. Stuart of Syracuse, George Clinton Ward of Booneville.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—Alton B. Parker of Kingston, Judge J. D. Teller of Auburn.

The predictions as to the candidates cover an exceedingly wide range, and the question of geographical location cuts a considerable figure in the gossip.

Head of the Ticket.

Inasmuch as a Governor is not to be elected this year, the Secretary of State heads the ticket, and old-time Democrats are pointing out that the leading name should be that of a Democrat of recognized standing throughout the State. By reason of the fact that New-York and Kings Counties are not represented on the Republican ticket, the opinion prevails that the candidate for Secretary of State should be selected from one of those counties.

Gen. King's name has been most frequently mentioned to-day in the hotel gossip, but some of the rural delegates who believe that geographical considerations should have weight in the make-up of a ticket say that they prefer to vote for a New-York man. By to-morrow the gentlemen from the country will ascertain that Gen. King is regarded by the leaders as the most available candidate.

Gen. Catlin is not yet in Syracuse, and his friends do not appear to be certain that he will attend the convention.

Griffin Seems a Winner.

There is a decided unanimity of opinion that Daniel G. Griffin will be nominated for Attorney General. Up to the present time the only other name heard in connection with this office is that of John B. Stanchfield of Elmira. It is assumed that Mr. Griffin will be selected. He is expected to reach the city late to-night.

The State Treasurer.

There is no lack of gossip concerning the nomination for State Treasurer. D. L. Dow of Schoharie has had the call to-day. From the talk between the delegates it looks as if the contest for the honor would narrow down to Dow and John B. Judson, the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee. Both have had their friends on the ground since yesterday, and until the question is settled the rivalry will be intense.

Jacob Gerling of Rochester is also desirous of succeeding State Treasurer Colvin. His candidacy is being pushed by the Monroe County delegation, which includes State Committeeman Fred W. Smith and P. D. Culhane of Rochester. Valentine Fleckenstein, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Buffalo-Rochester district, came along with the Rochester delegation to see the fun, and, incidentally, to do something for Gerling. The latter is a well-known German-American of Rochester, who used to be a member of the city Executive Board. There is little chance, however, of his success. The Cleveland Legion of Rochester indorsed Gerling last Friday, and two of the district conventions instructed in his favor. Mr. Gerling undoubtedly would make a good Treasurer, but the cards are not arranged in his favor this year.

Hot Fight for Controller.

The candidacy of Augustus F. Scheu of Buffalo for State Controller is hurtful to Gerling from a geographical standpoint. On a question of choice, Scheu undoubtedly would beat him. The movement to make Scheu the nominee for State Controller is really the most earnest of the many thus far projected in connection with this convention. It is remarkable in that it shows the former warring Democratic factions of Buffalo standing shoulder to shoulder in the interest of Scheu. For the first time in years, or since William F. Sheehan became prominent in Erie County politics, the spectacle is afforded of a solid Democratic delegation from that county working industriously for a candidate who has the solid support of the county organization.

The Buffalo men saved the situation from becoming somewhat tame to-day by their activity. Mr. Scheu, who is a member of the Democratic State Committee, reached Syracuse last night. With him were Norman E. Mack and a few lesser lights. Bright and early this morning headquarters was established at the Yates House, and Mr. Scheu produced an abundance of badges, which were distributed among the delegates favorable to his candidacy. Work in his interest was prosecuted with renewed vigor when a fresh body of Erie County Democrats, composed of C. J. Warner, Dr. Edward Storck, George J. Zillig, A. P. Scheu, the brother of the candidate, and Matt Scanlan, the well-known politician of Tonawanda, reached the city. With these hustlers came James A. Hanlon of Medina, who immediately began missionary work in the Buffalonian's behalf.

Harmony All Over Erie.

The Erie County contingent was reinforced along toward night by ex-Postmaster General Bissell, Daniel N. Lockwood, J. G. Milburn, John Cunneen, and W. H. Cuddaback, Chairman of the Erie County Democratic Committee. The presence of these heavyweights gave a great impetus to the Scheu boom. It was an object lesson in Democratic harmony, and Committeeman Mack and C. J. Warner considered the showing to be of great value to Mr. Scheu.

On the subject of Scheu's qualifications, Mr. Mack said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the candidate had proved his ability to carry on successfully the great business intrusted to him by his father, and that no question could be raised as to his capability from a business standpoint, and his excellent judgment. Mr. Mack added that much good would accrue to the party in Erie County through the selection of Mr. Scheu. "It is something for us to boast of," said he, "that for the first time in years there are no differences of opinion among Democrats in Erie County on State and National questions. The old-time dissensions have been obliterated. Cleveland and Hill Democrats now stand together, working for the best interests of the party. From the time that he indicated his desire to be a candidate for the Controllership, Mr. Scheu has had the indorsement of the masses of Buffalo Democrats. Erie County's twenty-four delegates are now here to vote for him. Looking at the question from the standpoint of geography, there is no good reason why Buffalo should not receive this nomination. We are confident that the Democrats in the Western end of the State would work harder for the ticket if the name of our candidate were placed upon it. We recognize that much depends upon the temper of the New-York and Kings County delegations. Our canvass thus far is very satisfactory."

Erie Men Confident of Winning.

Mr. C. J. Warner of Buffalo seconded the statements of Mr. Mack. "We are supported by the delegation from Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Niagara, Genesee, and Monroe," he said. "We claim that Mr. Scheu is the only Democrat of those named for Controller we can carry Erie County. When we come to a Democratic Convention as we do to-day, with a solid delegation from a county formerly torn with dissension, it ought to count. We are of opinion that it will count."

The Erie County people think their delegation is composed of men best calculated to land the nomination of Scheu. They assume that Mr. Bissell, through his recent connection with the National Administration, will be able to influence many supporters of Mr. Cleveland.

John Cunneen is a well-known friend of William F. Sheehan, and he is counted upon to secure the votes of delegates who have a liking for Messrs. Hill and Sheehan. D. N. Lockwood has many friends.

Among the delegates the scenes at headquarters of the Erie County delegation this evening have not been lacking in variety. All the arts known to political missionaries have been put into practice in the interest of Committeeman Scheu. If he shall fail to land the prize he is seeking he cannot lay the responsibility at the door of his friends.

The Erie County delegates professed at a late hour to be as hopeful as ever regarding Mr. Scheu's chances. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, reached the city this afternoon, and to-night he is doing his best to advance Scheu's candidacy. An argument, which is being advanced, is that it would be good politics to have the candidates for Controller on the two tickets come from the same county. The statement is made late to-night that the name of ex-Senator Chase of Albany will surely be presented when nominations for Controller are in order.

The Myers Movement.

The candidacy of Theodore W. Myers for State Controller has not manifested itself to any extent in Syracuse to-day, and some of his friends say he will not make an effort to get the nomination. He would take it if it should be offered him, but does not feel like making a fight for it.

The report was current this afternoon that ex-Controller Frank Campbell of Bath would try for the nomination. He said to a correspondent of THE TIMES this evening that he was not a candidate and he had not even spoken on the subject with any one. "I am not in the field this year," declared he.

His announcement apparently gave rise to the rumor that Calvin J. Huson, Deputy Controller under Mr. Campbell, would enter the race for the nomination. "There is not a word of truth in it," said Mr. Huson when he heard the story.

In urging Russell Horace Stuart as a candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, the Syracuse Democrats point out that Onondaga County has had no Democrats on a ticket since Judge Ruger was elected to the Court of Appeals bench. The Republican candidate for Attorney General, Mr. Hancock, is from this county, and the county has never been ignored on the Republican side.

Mr. Stuart was Division Engineer on the Erie Canal for five years. For ten years prior to the appointment, which was made by Mr. Schenck, when he was State Engineer, Mr. Stuart was employed in the office of the Division Engineer in this city. He has been identified with the canals about fifteen years.

Of the Utica candidate for the office of Engineer and Surveyor the Syracuse Democrats have nothing more to say than that Utica has two Railroad Commissioners already, and a lot of office holders of one kind and another, while Syracuse has none.

The Court of Appeals.

The question of the nomination for Court of Appeals is attracting much attention here, principally through the activity of the supporters of Judge John D. Teller of Auburn, who began casting his dragnet for this honor some time ago. The Teller boom is being developed in the face of the fact that the Democratic leaders are believed to be in favor of the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston. Henry L. Storke, Postmaster at Auburn, and James C. Stout, Warden of Auburn Prison, are in charge of Judge Teller's interest. The old-time differences between Cayuga County Democrats have been satisfactorily adjusted, and there does not appear to be any doubt that Judge Teller is the choice of the County Democracy. He was Surrogate of Cayuga County, and later ran for a place on the Supreme bench of his judicial district. It was a foregone conclusion that he would be defeated, for the district is overwhelmingly Republican, and the Judge's prestige was not injured in the least by the fact that he was several thousand votes short on election day. Messrs. Storke and Stout contend that the nomination ought to go to Central New-York, and that the selection of Judge Teller would do much toward developing a full vote in all the central counties, and, moreover, would draw considerable strength from the Republican candidate, Judge Martin.

Confident of Success.

Mr. Storke reached Syracuse last night, but headquarters were not opened until this morning. Mr. Stout came with T. F. Wheaton, H. W. Babcock, W. H. Hotchkiss, D. S. Toohill, and Porter Beardsley, all prominent Democrats of Auburn. Mr. Stout said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Judge Teller would be supported by delegates from Jefferson, Monroe, Oneida, Rensselaer, Seneca, Tompkins, Washington, Wayne, Ontario, Orleans, Chemung, Chautauqua, and Cortland. "We believe the Judge will get the votes of most of these delegations," said Mr. Stout. "Most of them have pledged themselves to us, and we are doing our best to-day to capture the men who are still unpledged."

Postmaster Storke was very busy this afternoon, but he found time to talk about his candidate's prospects:

"We have more than a fighting chance, I believe," he said. "From the standpoint of locality, the nomination belongs to our section of the State. The retiring Justice of the Court of Appeals is Finch of Ithaca. The nomination of Judge Martin of Binghamton by the Republicans was made largely on geographical considerations. The nomination of Judge Teller would be a decided advantage to the ticket."

The report was circulated late this afternoon that Judge Parker was indisposed to be candidate. This could not be verified. Democrats from the Hudson River counties incline to the opinion that Judge Parker will be a strong quantity when the time shall come for making the nomination. The friends of Judge Teller declare that there will not be any trading so far as they are concerned. The Judge is credited with the statement that the office is invested with too much dignity for any such performmance.

Chase for Controller.

Ex-Senator Norton Chase of Albany, who is a delegate from Albany County, has been mentioned as a possible candidate for Attorney General. Mr. Chase is not looking for that honor. It is said to-night that he may be presented as the choice of Albany County for State Controller. The Albany Democrats a few weeks ago were inclined to push him for Attorney General, but Mr. Chase discouraged the idea. "If a Cleveland man is to be chosen for Controller," said Peter Bowe, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Albany, "the honor should go to Mr. Chase, and we are working to that end.

Making Few Predictions.

It was noticeable to-day that the friends of the different candidates were generally uncommunicative regarding the chances of those in whom they were especially interested. A few of the supporters of Mr. Scheu acknowledged, when pressed for their views of the situation, that they were more afraid of Theodore W. Myers than of any one else who had been named for the place. This was significant, in view of the fact that Mr. Myers's interests were not being sharply looked after.

The Teller contingent gave many indications of their fear that before the convention should be called to order they would learn that Judge Parker had been decided upon by some one with power to manipulate matters in advance.

The Teller people were told late to-night that Judge Alton B. Parker was the favorite of Senator Hill and other prominent Democrats for the nomination for the Court of Appeals bench. Judge Teller's supporters had previously extracted much satisfaction from the report that Judge Parker would not be a candidate, and the later announcement hurt them. They declared, however, that they would not give up the fight. A delegate said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at 10 o'clock that Judge Parker would undoubtedly be selected.

No Slate in Sight.

There was absolutely no talk of a slate to-day. Delegates from all parts of the State talked as if they intended to vote without regard to the preferences of any person or persons. This was refreshing, in that it was a complete reversal of the conditions surrounding the Republican Convention at Saratoga last week. More than one Democrat commented upon the general air of confidence which filled the hotel corridors. Ex-State Treasurer Elliott F. Danforth of Bainbridge said this was a most hopeful sign to him. "A year ago," said he, "everybody at the convention appeared to be of opinion that no matter what might be done, defeat was certain. This year the delegates are full of confidence. The Republicans have furnished us with splendid opportunities, and I am confident that the ticket we shall nominate to-morrow or next day, will be elected."

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK MEN.

Their Clothes Stuck to Them When They Reached Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—The New-York City delegates, friends and sympathizers of Tammany, and the State Democracy arrived in town early this evening, without any special demonstration and without brass bands. Tammany came on two special trains, and the State Democracy on one.

The first section of the Tammany train got a hot box after leaving Albany, and, after it had stopped several times to remedy the difficulty, it stopped at Little Falls, and the car, with the hot box, was detached from the train. Ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt was in charge of the train, and he says that he insisted on the car being taken out, fearful that an accident might happen if it should be left in the train. The delegates from his own district and Peter J. Dooling's were transferred to other cars.

Cheers and Jeers.

While the first section of the Tammany train was laid up at Little Falls the second section of the Tammany train went by, and the passengers cheered their less-fortunate companions. Then, to make it more humiliating for the train that had started first, the State Democracy's train came along, and the Tammany men in the first say they heard jeering remarks from their local opponents.

There was some red fire at the station in this city when the second Tammany section rolled in. It was quickly followed by the State Democracy's special, and then, after half an hour, the belated first Tammany section came in.

Tammany Heavyweights.

James W. Boyle had charge of the second section. Congressman George B. McClellan, Nicholas T. Brown, ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings, ex-Police Justice Bernard F. Martin, William Dalton, Charles Murphy, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, William Sohmer, P. J. Scully, Jacob Seabold, Alderman John Oakley, ex-Police Justice Welde, and several others came on this train. They reported that by a mistake the provisions intended for Mr. Welde's district had been placed in the last car instead of the first, and that it was some miles out of New-York when Mr. Welde located the provisions, or what was left of them. Meanwhile those in the last car had been having a very fine time of it.

Thomas J. Dunn, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, his delegates, and friends occupied a car in the second section. Daniel Donegan, the Wiskinkie of the Tammany Society, Reading Secretary John B. McGoldrick, ex-Police Justice William H. Burke, James P. Keating, Victor J. Dowling, ex-Police Justice Grady, John C. Sheehan, ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, ex-Assemblyman John Connelly, Laurence Delmour, ex-Register John Reilly, and Congressman William Sulzer were among those who came in on this train. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy came on one of the regular trains.

State Democracy Leaders.

The State Democracy train brought Everett P. Wheeler, President John Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, John J. Quinlan, who had charge of the train; Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro, Dr. J. H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration; John A. Henneberry, Thomas Costigan, William F. Grote, Thomas P. Keating, Assistant Corporation Counsel; H. De Forest Baldwin, Frank Butler, Dr. S. Goldenkranz, Dr. J. H. McGivern, James Byrne, Capt. John Murphy. John P. Murray, Daniel F. Dowling, Coroner Hoeber, and B. B. Murray.

GREETINGS TO LEADERS.

Hotel Corridors Crowded—Warm Reception for New-Yorkers.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—Men of prominence in the Democratic Party began to reach the city early in the forenoon. State headquarters were reserved in the Yates House, but until noon there was hardly a sign of life about them. Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee had not arrived at noon, and, while there were many members of the committee present, they mixed with the crowd in the corridors and made no attempt to hold any conference or discuss questions, except in an informal way.

Among the early arrivals were John Flannagan of Canandaigua, James H. Brown of Summit, and Francis T. Molloy of Troy.

The Empire State Express reached the city a little after 2 o'clock, bringing many delegates, and from that time on the town took on a lively air. The crowds kept coming with every train, and to-night the corridors of the principal hotels are packed with human beings as thick as the bristles in a brush. Fortunately, the atmosphere has cooled off, and life is endurable, even in the thick of the crowd.

New-Yorkers Arrive.

On the Empire State came a batch of notables. Among them were Senator Hill, Chairman Hinkley, John Boyd Thacher of Albany, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, Herman Ridder of New-York, and many others. They reached the hotel at about the same time, and the crowd made a perceptible rush to get at them for news. There was general handshaking, and as quickly as possible the arrivals went to their rooms.

Chairman Hinkley at once inspected the headquarters rooms, which consist of a series of parlors up one flight of stairs.

Senator Hill had rooms at the same hotel, and during the afternoon a crowd called to see him.

Senator Murphy came on a train that reached here at about 4 o'clock. With him were ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and many of the delegates from the eastern part of the State. Senator Murphy is suffering from rheumatism in one foot, and he kept closely to his room. Except for this, he was feeling in good condition.

The Buffalo delegation came in during the afternoon. The delegation was headed by ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell and Daniel N. Lockwood. The hotel was thickly packed by the time they arrived and still the crowd increased.

There was almost a ripple of excitement late in the afternoon, when ex-Gov. Flower and Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown arrived. They had headquarters at the Yates, where many of the notables already were. Ex-Gov. Flower was in no hurry to get out of the crowd and get to his room, but he stopped in the thick of the crowd and shook hands with every one for half or three-quarters of an hour.

The arrivals early in the evening were numerous. William A. Poucher of Oswego, who is leader of the Cleveland Democrats in his county, put in an appearance with one hand in a bandage, due to blood poisoning. This did not interfere with his general health, apparently, for he was actively hustling through the crowd. Editor E. C. Rowley and ex-Mayor Longley of Hudson and ex-Congressman Charles Tracey were among the distinguished arrivals.

THE OSWEGO TROUBLE.

Appeal to the State Committee to Help Settle It.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—There are contesting delegations from Oswego. The factions headed by William A. Poucher, representing the old Cleveland element, and Charles N. Bulger, representing the old Hill element, after harmony by contract for a year, could not agree this year, and the result of bitter wrangling is two delegations.

The politics of the county is in bad shape, and the situation is so generally demoralized that the State Committee has been appealed to to go there and try to adjust the difficulties. Charles R. De Freest, who was one of the sub-committee which went to Rochester and brought harmony by the selection of Henry D. McNaughton as Chairman of the County organization, went to Oswego recently to look over the situation. He reported that he did not see what he could do.

What Mr. De Freest Thinks.

Under the contract last year the Cleveland faction was the winner. "Now," said Mr. De Freest, "harmony cannot be secured satisfactorily. Last year you [the party leaders] made the Hill element conciliate, and now they won't stand up and fight as we would like to have them. Their treatment last year was like taking off their gaffs."

Nobody knows that the party in Oswego is in bad shape any better than the Democrats of that county themselves. They would have come together this year but for local differences. The selection of a candidate for Mayor was the rock on which they split.

Basketful of Postal Cards.

Both sides are sick and tired of the trouble. Their appeal to the State Committee came in the shape of postal cards addressed to Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee. He found about 1,000 of them in his mail when he reached the hotel this afternoon. They made a big basketful.

They read thus:

OSWEGO COUNTY, Sept. 21, 1895.
To J. W. Hinkley, Chairman Democratic State Committee, Syracuse, N. Y.:
Dear Sir: As a Democrat anxious for the success of my party, I desire to urge upon the State Committee the importance of some action by your body looking to the unification of the party in this city and county. We are hopelessly divided with two tickets, two delegations to the State Convention, and two organizations. Neither organization represents Democratic sentiment.
We are all heartily sick of the quarrels and bickerings here. United, we can carry the City of Oswego for the Democracy, and make a good showing throughout the entire county for the ticket.
Cannot your committee devise some means by which an amicable adjustment of differences may be reached? Respectfully yours,

These cards will be duly considered, and the committee may adopt the same plan as with Rochester, when the trouble was almost as bad as in Oswego.

The Bulger Brothers.

Charles N. Bulger of Oswego is the leader of the Hill men in Oswego. His brother, William Bulger, is Internal Revenue Collector, and he is one of William A. Poucher's lieutenants in conducting the Cleveland end of the controversy.

These two brothers have another, Patrick F. Bulger of Utica, an attorney, who has been Judge, and a politician who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention from Syracuse in 1892. He has been prominent in the politics of Utica ever since that time. He has been one of the Cleveland delegates who has seen a substantial variety of harmony brought about in his own county.

As he cast his eye over into Oswego, where his two brothers were indulging in such a bitter contest, it troubled him. It would please him if the other members of his family would unite.

Judge Bulger went over to Oswego, and saw his two brothers. He visited some of the principal towns in the county, and did all he could to bring about harmony, but they were into the fight so deep that they could not quit, and so the Judge went home, and to-day he is one of the interested spectators of the contest in the Oswego party.

There is some sentiment in favor of giving a portion of the representation from Oswego to each side in the contest.

WILL FAVOR GOOD ROADS.

An Important Matter to be Considered by the Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—The question of good roads is to be brought before this convention prominently, and a plank will be placed in the platform placing the Democratic Party plainly on record in favor of the construction and maintenance of good public highways through the various counties of the State. The question of good country roads has been attracting more and more attention from the people every year, and it has, seemed to many well-known Democrats that it was a very proper subject for the consideration of the State Convention.

Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn of New-York City has been agitating this matter very quietly for some time. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien has also taken a deep interest in it. John Boyd Thacher has been working in this direction for some years, and it was his plan to offer a resolution for good roads at last year's convention, but for various reasons he did not do so.

Civil Justice Lynn said upon his arrival here to-day: "There is a very decided sentiment throughout the State for good public highways, and it is time that proper heed should be paid to it by the convention. The matter is so important that the State should take hold and give the people the roads they need. Every bicyclist in this State is deeply interested, and the number is increasing by thousands every month. There is no serious objection whatever that can be advanced in opposition to the reform contemplated in the maintenance and construction of highways. It is a question that interests hundreds of thousands of people. Despite its importance, however, the Republicans did not see fit to consider it at all in their convention. I have talked with the Democratic leaders upon the subject, and I feel certain that a declaration for effective effort toward the establishment of good highways will be incorporated in the platform."

THE MAN WHO WILL BEAT RAINES.

Judge Metcalfe of the Ontario-Wayne District Among the Delegates.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—John Flannagan, member of the Democratic State Committee, is here, with County Judge J. H. Metcalfe, who will be nominated for the Senate in the Ontario-Wayne District, to make the fight against John Raines.

"In our section," said Mr. Flannagan," we hear very little talk about the excise question, and we have not given it very much attention. For my own part, I believe that the people should have an opportunity to decide for themselves whether they want the saloons to be open during part of the time on Sunday or not. The suggestions made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES seem to me to be very sound on this point, and I am confident that they meet the views of Democrats in general."

"How about the Senatorial prospects in the Ontario-Wayne district?"

"The Democrats in our district propose to nominate Judge Metcalfe for the Senate, and you can depend upon it that we would not ask him to take the nomination unless we felt confident that he could win.

"If you were familiar with the feeling in various parts of the district you would agree with me that the Democracy never had so good a chance of carrying the district as we have this year."

IN A TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Nothing to Drink Where the German-American Reform Union Is Staying.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—The delegation of the German-American Reform Union, which is here in the interest of more liberal excise laws, has its headquarters at the Empire Hotel, which is a strictly temperance house, and which is said to be the only strictly temperance hotel in this city.

It is the reputation of the house that not a drop of beer or whisky, or anything else in the line, is sold in it.

MURAT HALSTEAD'S HOPE.

He Wants the Convention to Adopt the Ohio Excise Plan.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—Murat Halstead, who endeavored, without success, to enlist the interest of Boss Platt in the Ohio excise law, and who was unable to induce the Republican Convention to accept his solution of the problem that Senator Miller met with his Sunday law plank, has not been discouraged.

Soon after he arrived here this evening, and after he had talked a little with some of the Democrats, he declared that the convention would successfully meet the excise question.

"How's that?" said an impatient New-York delegate.

"They're going to take the Ohio plan," answered Halstead, with the utmost solemnity.

SNAP SHOTS AT DELEGATES.

Scenes and Incidents in Which Well-Known Men Are Figures.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—"I object! I object!" said Col. Fellows, hurrying up to ex-Mayor Gilroy, in front of the Yates House this morning, with as much excitement as a yachtsman would show when running up his protest flag.

"What is the matter?" asked the ex-Mayor.

"I've just been over there reading The Syracuse Courier's bulletin board. Just look at the way it reads. It reads like this:

"'Welcome to Democrats! They Own the Convention City! An Aged Man Assaulted! Three Fires Last Evening! Century Club's Cash Drawer Pilfered! Two Italians in a Fight! Deadly Hot Wave in New-York!'

"That's rubbing it in, isn't it?" asked the Colonel, thoughtfully.

Congressman Henry C. Miner's name appears on the hotel register as H. C. Miner and valet. Working over an old joke one of the Tammany men wanted to write underneath it, "Dan Donegan and valise," Mr. Donegan being the Wiskinskie of Tammany.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace probably will not come to Syracuse. Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott said to-day that he did not believe that he could come on account of the heat. The ex-Mayor has been recuperating from his recent illness, in the mountains. He was elected a member of the State Democracy delegation from the First Assembly District, so that his name would head the list of contestants.

Venerable Thomas Dunlap.

One of the conspicuous figures in the hotel corridors is Thomas Dunlap of New-York. He is the oldest member, with possibly one exception, of the Tammany Society. His district is now the Thirty-first. He came to this city in advance of the Tammany delegation, and in the forenoon he occupied a chair in the rotunda of the Yates House, where he was the centre of much attraction. He was by no means the oldest man in appearance. Upon his head was a tall hat of the Autumn block, and with a fresh shave, he looked as if he was anything but a man who had been attending State Conventions since the early '40s.

"I began to attend them more than fifty years ago," said Mr. Dunlap, "and there have been very few National or State Conventions at which I have not been present. I was in the fight in the days of the 'Hunkers' and the 'Barnburners,' when they were doing the fighting. Then there were the 'Hards' and the 'Softs,' as the two varieties of 'Hunkers' were called. The 'Softs' were those who did not hold such radical views in favor of slavery as did the 'Hards.' I was one of the 'Softs,' or 'Clay' 'Hunkers.' I enjoy the conventions as much now as I did then."

"Old Salt" Alvord.

Nearby the seat in which Mr. Dunlap sat was another man who attracted a good share of attention. He was dressed in a gray suit. Long, white hair flowed down from under a broad slouch hat and mixed with a long white beard. He was ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas G. Alvord, whose home is in this city. He is a Republican. He was elected Lieutenant Governor of this State in 1864. He has been Speaker of the Assembly, and, although he is now eighty-four years old, he was last year a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. "Old Salt," as he has been called for many years, evidently enjoyed the sight of the gathering crowd, and for an hour or more he sat in the hotel shaking hands with many former acquaintances.

Having Fun with Hoeber.

Coroner Hoeber is attracting some attention here. While he was waiting in the crowd in the lobby of the Vanderbilt Hotel to-night to get his meal ticket, some rough young men tried to pull his whiskers, to knock his hat over his eyes, and otherwise to make it very unpleasant for him. Ex-Assemblyman Trainor was standing near his elbow when he turned angrily around and shouted:

"I tell you, stop it! Stop it! Stop it! I won't stand it."

"Don't you talk to me that way, Sir."

"But you must stop it."

"But why don't you talk to those who are doing it? You must not talk that way to me. I am not Lawyer Howe. Don't you talk to me, Sir."

Mr. Hoeber was silent.

CONVENTION TALK AT ALBANY.

What Some of the Delegates Said Who Passed Through the Capital.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Senator Hill, John Boyd Thacher, Charles R. De Freest, John Bowe, and Norton Chase of Albany, and Judge W. C. Lamont and County Treasurer De Witt C. Dow of Schoharie left on an early train for Syracuse.

Mr. Dow, who is a candidate for State Treasurer, said he could promise to make a good run if nominated. Schoharie, he remarked, had not had a place on the State ticket since Gov. Bouck was nominated, and was therefore entitled to one. It was a Democratic County, and should be recognized. Judge Lamont will present Mr. Dow's name.

Mr. Thacher said, regarding the coming convention: "This convention is more than usually interesting. It is to be perfectly free from bossism, and all is expected to be as happy as possible. No one seems to know anything about the nominations, and I like that manner of doing business. It leaves a free field open for all."

"And about the excise plank?"

"Well, I think the convention can well follow Dr. Parkhurst in his sentiments upon the excise question. He is a pretty good authority. Yes, I think that a local option plank will be in the platform, and that the excise question will be met fairly and squarely."

Parboiled Gentlemen from New-York.

The first of the trains bearing the New-York delegation came into the station here seven minutes ahead of time, and the parboiled occupants of the parlor cars swarmed out into the station, most of them wearing trousers, shirts, and hats only. One of the delegates made the statement that the temperature in this city was not so sultry as that of New-York when the party left.

Thomas F. Grady stood on the platform during the entire stay of twenty minutes, but Congressman Sulzer and Vincent J. Dowling did not leave their car.

Good Word for Rapallo.

Mr. Grady said that New-York had no candidate, but that it would give her delegates great pleasure to vote for Edward S. Rapallo for the Court of Appeals nomination.

The party on the first section was hot and merry, but that on the second section, which drew into the station as the first departed round the bend for Schenectady, was merrier and warmer.

One of the first to alight was James W. Boyle, who had charge of the train. He was coatless, vestless, suspenderless, and bareheaded. Following him closely was George W. Meeks, the natty Superintendent in General of the Post Office Delivery, coatless and vestless, wearing a high silk hat, his trousers turned up at the bottom.

Amos J. Cummings, looking more as though he had come from up country than from the metropolis, was happy and mirthful.

Welde and His Wine.

It seems that Judge Charles Welde had ordered his wine placed on the first car. Instead, the delivery clerk mistook the last car for the first, and put the wine aboard there.

Barney Martin, Johnny Purcell, and Mr. Cummings spied the boxes.

"What's this?" asked Martin.

"Must be good," said Cummings. "It is directed to Welde."

Forthwith, the boxes were torn apart and the wine was passed through the train. Judge Welde divided his time between a game of pinochle and wondering how he would get even with the blockhead who had failed to deliver his wine. He had only been let into the secret by Mr. Cum-

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This one stopped because—well, we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.

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mings just as Albany was reached. The joke on Welde was what caused Mr. Cummings's mirth.

T. D. Sullivan's Necktie.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan wore neither coat nor vest, but had a wet towel about his neck.

William J. Ellis stated that he would probably represent the Assembly from the Thirty-fourth District. August T. Docharty predicted that he would be a member of the body with Mr. Ellis, and Samuel J. Foley told a few friends of the likelihood of his being returned as a member of the upper house.

When the second section of Tammany's train had departed, the special of seven cars of the State Democracy came along. There was no cuisine on this train, and the party with one involuntary spurt moved on the station dining room.

MR. CROKER WILL NOT ATTEND.

He Returns to New-York and Reiterates He Is Out of Politics.

Richard Croker will not be present at the Democratic State Convention, which will begin in Syracuse to-day. He returned to this city yesterday after a two days' sojourn with Senator Edward Murphy at Saratoga, and, although rumor has it that the Tammany chieftain spent the major portion of those two days in political conferences with Senator Murphy, ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan and others, Mr. Croker denies the assertion in toto, and reiterates the statement he has frequently made that he is out of politics.

Mr. Croker reached New-York from Saratoga yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, and went immediately to the Murray Hill Hotel, where apartments have been reserved for him. To the newspaper men he accorded an interview. He told them:

"I am not going to the Syracuse Convention, but have returned to New-York to look after some personal matters relating to business. I have never stated that I was going to the Syracuse Convention; the assumption was entirely erroneous."

"Is your presence here while the Democrats are in convention in Syracuse an indication that you are out of politics?" he was asked.

"Yes; I want it clearly understood that I am completely out of politics. I want to attend to business and not be bothered by reporters."

"Was there any conference between you and Senator Murphy and Mr. Sheehan respecting nominations and the terms of admission of the Grace Democrats to the convention?"

"Certainly not. My visit to Saratoga was purely social, and non-political. I know nothing about the nominations or the possible action of the convention. In fact, you in New-York know more about the political situation than I do. As to the assertion that the Grace Democrats are to be admitted to the convention only upon their giving a pledge to support the Tammany local ticket, I can assure you that I know absolutely nothing about it. I have made no suggestion as to what course should be suggested in regard to the admission of the State Democracy, and have nothing to say about the matter."

Mr. Croker went out to dinner, but did not state where he was going. He expects to remain in the city for some time.

NEW-YORK DELEGATES DEPART.

Jolly Crowd of Tammany and State Democracy Men in Special Trains.

The braves of Tammany Hall and the young warriors of the State Democracy left New-York yesterday for Syracuse, where the State Convention will open to-day. They were a jolly crowd—jolly because they were escaping from the scorching city, and were going forth to meet the promised cold wave. They departed in the morning, from the Grand Central Station.

The delegates were filled with delight at the prospect of running into a snowstorm, or a frost, or something or other cold and soothing, somewhere up the road. Their cheeks glowed at the thought that they might possibly have the good luck to get out at Albany and skate the rest of the way.

Dr. Depew, who is usually diplomatic in his treatment of his political adversaries, seems to have thought the contesting Democratic delegations might fall on one another with their umbrellas and fans and wreck the wrought-iron train shed if they were all thrown in together. So, in order to preserve absolute contentment in his own mind, Dr. Depew arranged that the Tammanyites should depart from one side of the station and the State Democracy delegates from the other.

This was a beautiful idea—good enough to be a plank in the platform of the Universal Peace Union or the Amalgamated Society of Innocuous Vegetarians—and it was finely carried out.

For the Tammany delegates and alternates and their friends, in all about 600 strong, there were drawn up two long trains of parlor cars at the extreme east side of the annex to the station, the entrance to which was from Depew Place.

The State Democracy delegates and some of the delegates from the Democratic organization in Brooklyn were afforded a long special train of parlor cars, standing away over on the west side of the main station, the entrance being on Vanderbilt Place.

The first Tammany train left at 9:40 A. M. and the second at 9:45 A. M. The independents rolled out toward the cold wave at 10 o'clock.

The majority of, in fact nearly all, the Tammany men, wore Summer clothing, and many carried fans. Here and there was seen a straw hat. Some of the State Democracy delegates carried Spring overcoats, a circumstance which attracted the attention of Henry M. Goldfogle, and caused the little Justice to wink at Alderman Nicholas T. Brown and observe: "I wonder whether they are prepared for a meteorological, or merely for a political frost."

Corporation Boeber, one of the State Democracy delegates, was late. He barried along the platform, burdened by a long yellow satchel and a mouse-colored overcoat. William F. Grote, one of the most corpulent members of the State Democracy delegation, stopped the genial little Coroner and made a few remarks apropos of the overcoat. The Coroner pulled his beard, smiled, and said something about corns being a better weather prophet than even Forecaster Dunn.

The Tammany trains were in charge of George W. Plunkitt and James W. Boyle. By dint of energy and perseverance, Mr. Plunkitt succeeded in packing all the braves into the parlor cars. While he was thus agreeably engaged a dozen large vans rolled along the platform, laden with cases of champagne, boxes of cigars, and a large supply of liquid refreshments of many kinds. Jacob Ruppert was also on hand as a delegate, as a further guarantee of good faith in those matters.

Pointing to the vans, one of the delegates said: "We are not afraid of meeting Commissioner Roosevelt anywhere on the way to the convention. Nor do we expect to find Syracuse a dry place, with the saloons all closed. But this is not our first convention, and we have learned by experience how much handier and more satisfactory to the palate it is to lay in these things in New-York and keep them on the train. It might happen, for instance, that the rural delegates would drink up all the champagne and sarsaparilla in Syracuse before we reached there. Where would we be then?"

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, one of the Tammany delegates, said he was against admitting the State Democracy to the convention.

"Why should they be admitted?" he said. "One of their delegates is the man who ran for Governor against David B. Hill last year, and helped to defeat him. Does this fact entitle them to take part in a Democratic convention? They worked against us last election in this city."

Ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan was among the early arrivals at the station. He wore a white high hat and hobnobbed with ex-Police Justice Bernard J. Martin. William Sulzer's tall form was conspicuous among the delegates.* "Silver Dollar" Smith got a seat near the buffet in the parlor car Wenda, which was allotted to the delegation from the Eighth District, and was in charge of Martin Engel.

There were not so many of the State Democracy delegates and alternates and friends, but they were all in as good humor as their Tammany brethren, and such as would talk for publication uttered spunky sentiments. William F. Grote said in an interview:

"I understand the Tammany men are going to fight us in the convention, but I also understand that Senator Hill, Major Hinkley, ex-Gov. Flower, and other Democratic leaders of the State want to have us admitted. We are prepared to make a hard fight. What do we want? Well, we want everything we can get; but, to be frank with you, I will tell you the least we will accept. We will take a one-third representation from this city—that is, one delegate from each Assembly district in the convention. This will enable every district leader of the State Democracy to have a seat. Then we want one member from each Congressional district to be put on the committee which will name the new State Committee. This is the least we will take. We are fully entitled to it, and if we don't get it we'll come home.

"So far as the Tammany men are concerned, we expect nothing, and we will not ask anything from them. Fortunately, the question of our admission does not lie with them, but with the State leaders. When we find out who are going to be on the Committee on Contested Seats we will be better able to tell what are our chances of admission."

The State Democracy special train was in charge of John J. Quinlan, one of the delegates, who assigned the delegates to their seats, looked after the refreshments, and acted as a buffer for the few discontented alternates and outsiders who had failed to get choice seats. On the coat lapel of each delegate and alternate was a white celluloid button, with a white-and-red ribbon attached. This was the State Democracy badge. The Tammany braves wore no badges.

Wheeler H. Peckham was among the first to get on board the State Democracy train. He wore a regular convention high white hat, and carried an overcoat. Everett P. Wheeler followed in a few minutes. Then came Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration, and after him was Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse. Thomas Costigan and President Jeroloman of the Common Council chatted together while waiting for the train to start. Alderman Schilling, one of the two independents in the board, went to Syracuse on one of the Tammany trains. Mr. Jeroloman was the only Alderman on the State Democracy train. William R. Grace, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Charles S. Fairchild, Maurice J. Power, and Robert Grier Monroe left for Syracuse Sunday night. Henry D. Purroy had charge of a parlor car on the first Tammany special. There were no bands on any of the trains, and no shouting by either side. Each of the three specials was cheered, as it departed, by the crowd that had gathered in the station.

THE BROOKLYN DELEGATION.

Regulars and Independents Take Different Routes to Syracuse.

There were hardly any Democratic politicians left in Brooklyn yesterday after the regulars and independents and their friends had departed for Syracuse.

The regular Democrats, who were very uneasy about accommodations at Syracuse and felt that the independents had forestalled them in these particulars, hurried over to the Grand Central Station and got on the train—as many of them as could—which carried the State Democracy delegates. The rest, for the most part, left by regular trains. A few went by way of the West Shore Railway. The regulars started without any shouting or band playing. They were under the lead of B. J. York and James D. Bell.

The independent organizations' delegates and alternates and their friends traveled to Syracuse on the West Shore Railroad. They were not in such a hurry to get away as the regulars, because they were not perturbed by doubts as to where they would eat and sleep while at the convention. All these matters had been arranged beforehand for the independents by Election Commissioner Charles J. Edwards.

The independents left Brooklyn for Jersey City by way of the Brooklyn Annex at 10:40 A. M. Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, and a few of the leaders were waiting for the boat in Jersey City. A West Shore parlor car special, not altogether devoid of refreshments, awaited the independents in the Pennsylvania Railroad station. Before the train started Mr. Edwards distributed badges. They were like those of the State Democracy men, consisting of a white celluloid button, to which was attached a red and a white ribbon. The special left Jersey City for Syracuse at 11:20 A. M.

The regular trains on the West Shore Road carried a great many Brooklyn Democrats to Syracuse. State Senator Daniel J. Bradley was a conspicuous member of the delegation of the independents that left on the special.

THE REPUBLICAN CONFIDENCE GAME.

From The Voice, Prohibition Organ.

The biggest confidence game ever seen in the politics of New-York State has been begun by the Republicans.

The same man who, by his own confession in black and white, played a despicable game of the same kind in 1888, is the one who is now leading in the new game.

We refer to ex-Senator Warner Miller and his excise plank, adopted by the Republican State Convention last week.

Get a grip on the facts in the case, voters of New-York State! you who don't believe in selling Sunday to the ginmills, either by secret bargains or open ones; get a close grip on the facts in the case, for there are critical weeks ahead of us!

To begin with, who is this Warner Miller who introduced that excise plank? He is the man, who, as a lay delegate in the Methodist General Conference of 1888, voted May 25, of that year, to place in the discipline of his own church the words:

"We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose by license taxing or otherwise to regulate the drink traffic," and then went up and down the State of New-York pleading for high license, saying: "I stand on a high-license platform; I favor high license; I pledge, if elected, that we shall have high license in this State."

It was this same Warner Miller who, after his campaign of 1888, made this shameless confession that he had been working a bunko game:

From The New-York Tribune, Nov. 14, 1888.

"When I accepted the nomination for Governor my chances of being elected were exceedingly slight. I did not expect then that I would win. My wife did not want me to take it. I told her, however, that I believed it possible to keep down the Prohibition vote, and thereby save the State for Gen. Harrison. I started in with that object in view. It was accomplished. Last year the Prohibition vote in this State was 40,000, an increase of over 15,000 above St. John's vote in 1884. They started in to get 1,000,000 votes this year, and in all probability would have polled upward of 50,000 had no temperance issue been made. That, or much less than that, would have given Cleveland the State. But polling, as they did, less than 30,000 votes, gave us the State."

It is this same man, this self-confessed political bunko-steerer, this double-faced Methodist layman, that proposed at the late Republican State Convention this plank, which was adopted without a fight:

"Resolved, That we favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality."

What does it mean? Has the Republican Party really taken up the fight, in good faith, against the gin mills, and in favor of the Sunday laws and morality? Not one bit of it.

Can any dependence, then, be placed on that excise plank? Can the fate of the Sunday laws be consigned to these sneaking, double-faced politicians, or to their legislative dummies?

Why, they are not even in favor of enforcing the law, and their record shows it.

Look at Brooklyn, under Republican Mayor Schieren! and when has Warner Miller, or Depew, or Lexow, or any other Republican leader or Republican journal protested in behalf of the "maintenance of the Sunday laws" there?

Look at Buffalo, under Republican rule! At Rochester! At Schenectady! At Syracuse!

In this city two Republican and two Democratic Police Commissioners have bravely done their duty; but the Republican State Convention did not dare commend them or their work. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The Republican Party's record, in every city where it has full swing, gives the lie to the excise declaration.

Put them to the proof! Don't take our word for it, you Republican temperance voters. Make the demand that the legislative candidates openly and publicly pledge themselves to keep that Sunday law on the statute books, and that the county and municipal candidates as openly pledge themselves to enforce it fully.

Make that demand, and see if we are not right in our view of the whole confidence game.

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TRAITOROUS SCHEME IN GERMANY

Information About Ordnance for Spies Given by Many Persons to be Arrested in Various Towns.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The arrest at Cologne last week of a Frenchman and his female companion on suspicion that they were spies has developed into a matter of much importance, and numerous similar arrests are impending in Cologne, Magdeburg, Brunswick, and Essen.

Among those who, it is believed, will be taken into custody are several Germans. It appears that a traitorous conspiracy exists, the main object of which is the obtaining of information regarding German ordnance.

NIGHT STICKS FOR THE POLICE

Restored in One Precinct and Soon to Follow in Others—Misunderstanding About Patrolman Egan's Case.

In the executive meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, President Roosevelt suggested that the time had come for restoring to the policemen the long night sticks which had been replaced by Superintendent Byrnes with short pocket clubs.

The board resolved to begin the work of restoring the night sticks at once, and orders were given to allow the night platoons of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station to be armed with night sticks last night.

Commissioner Andrews said that for the present only the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station would have night sticks, but that it was only a question of time when all the policemen would have their night sticks again.

Commissioner Roosevelt said to reporters later in the day:

The reason for ordering the night sticks back in the Twenty-first Precinct is on account of the attack made on Policeman Delehanty last night. By degrees they will be put back in all the precincts. It has been the intention of the board all along to restore the night stick, which is much superior to the smaller clubs which the policemen now carry. I do not want a policeman to draw his club unless he needs it, and when he does require it, I want him to have the most efficient club there is.

Commissioner Parker said that the Commissioners were all in favor of restoring the night stick.

Acting Chief Conlin said:

It is a good thing to give the men their night sticks back. All hands ought to have them, and will have them in the near future. I am in favor of the night stick and always was. It is a very effective weapon in the hands of the police when attacked by criminals.

The Commissioners said they would hold every policeman responsible for any misuse of the night stick.

The Commissioners decided to reopen the case of Patrolman William Egan of the Morrisania Station, who was before Col. Grant last Friday on charges made by William L. Smith, a mechanical engineer, living at 555 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, who accused Egan of having falsely arrested him.

Commissioner Parker was surprised, after the executive session, to learn that the Egan case had been reopened, and said he had voted for no resolution to that effect.

President Roosevelt sent for the reporters late in the afternoon and made an explanation about the resolution in the Egan case. He said:

There was a misapprehension in this matter. It was put down wrong in the minutes of the board. Mr. Smith came to see Commissioner Andrews and stated that he did not have a chance to put in his evidence and he wanted a chance. The board then resolved that the Chief Clerk be directed to inform Mr. Smith that if he desired to submit additional testimony in the case of Patrolman William Egan the Commissioners consented to reopen the case for such purpose.

William Coleman, twenty-seven years old, of 213 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of assaulting Policeman John P. Delehanty of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station Sunday midnight, with a sandbag. He was committed to await the results of the injuries to Delehanty, who is in a critical condition in Bellevue Hospital, and who is not expected to live.

Coleman said in his defense:

"I am a professional acrobat. I was on Long Island at games yesterday. I was returning with a couple of friends, and as we went up Thirty-fourth Street I was telling a funny story. The word 'officers' occurred in the story several times, and as I uttered the words Delehanty, who, with another man, was just ahead of us, turned and said: 'Well, you are pretty fresh,' and tripped me with his foot. The man with him—Bennig—struck at me with his fist. As I scrambled to my feet, Delehanty said, calling me a vile name: 'You are a nice fellow,' and struck me with his fist. I, not knowing that he was a policeman, returned the blow, also with my fist. I had no sandbag. I never carried one. I am a married man and can prove my respectability."

ACCUSED OF STEALING JEWELS

Mrs. Mona Browning Arrested on the Complaint of Mrs. May Garlick.

Mrs. May Garlick, an actress, is mourning the loss of jewelry said to be worth $3,500, and yesterday she caused the arrest of her friend, Mrs. Mona Browning, who has been occupying a room next to her own in a boarding house at 42 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Browning is at Police Headquarters awaiting an investigation of the charge against her of stealing the jewels. She was emphatic last night in her denial of Mrs. Garlick's charges against her.

Mrs. Garlick says she returned from Europe in August and went to the West Twenty-sixth Street boarding house. Mrs. Browning was there, and claimed to have met her in Paris. She did not remember the woman, but they became intimate. When she was ill, Mrs. Garlick said, Mrs. Browning was very kind to her. Her illness at last became serious, and she went to a hospital. Before leaving the boarding house she collected her jewelry and locked it in her trunk, taking the key with her to the hospital. Mrs. Browning knew where the jewels were placed.

When she left the hospital, Mrs. Garlick says, Mrs. Browning had disappeared and also her jewels. The case was reported to the police, and Mrs. Browning was arrested.

DISTILLING COMPANY'S ASSESSMENTS

Receiver of the Trust May Be Authorized to Pay Back Internal Revenue.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—United States District Attorney Black, in Judge Showalter's court this morning, asked for an order authorizing the receiver of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company to pay the United States $3,336, with interest, which is said to be due the Internal Revenue Collector on uncollected assessments levied by the Government on the Nebraska Distilling Company of Nebraska City in 1891.

The petition sets forth that the distillery was the property of the old trust, and the assessment, as it appears on the list for October, 1891, was for $5,420, but the amount was reduced to the sum now asked for. The Court is asked to order a sale of the property if it is found by the Court that it has no authority to enter the order prayed for.

An Old Soldier Drops Dead.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Sept. 23.—Private John Kelly, forty-five years old, of Company A, United States Engineers, dropped dead shortly before noon to-day, while walking toward the Government dock to go on duty. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Kelly was pilot on the commanding officer's steamer Runaway. He had been in the service twenty-two years. He leaves a wife and four children.

STATE CHAIRMEN SELECTED

Action of the Executive Board of the Silver Conference Taken Yesterday Veiled in Secrecy.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.—The Executive Board appointed at the silver conference in Washington met in this city to-day for the purpose of naming Chairmen for the several States, whose duty it shall be to superintend the organization of the silver forces, with a view to securing control of Democratic County, State, and National Conventions next year. The board is composed of Senators Harris of Tennessee, Jones of Arkansas, Turple of Indiana; Gov. Stone of Missouri, W. H. Hinrichson of Illinois, and Casey Young of Tennessee. All members were present, with the exception of Senator Turple, who was detained at home.

When the board met it was confronted by a mass of correspondence relative to men whom it should appoint and the manner in which the campaign for free silver should be carried on in the several States. These letters were carefully considered, and when adjournment came this evening, much, though not all, of the work of perfecting the National silver organization was done. Several of the State Chairman had been named and many details decided upon. The names of the men who were selected to-day to lead the silver forces were not given out, however.

Senator Harris, upon this point, said to The United Press reporter: "In view of the fact that all of the Chairmen have not been selected, and the organization being therefore only partially perfected, we have decided not to make the names of those chosen public. We do not care to publish as the result of this meeting the consummation of only a portion of the plan decided upon at the Washington conference. It might convey a wrong impression. Within ten days—some of the gentlemen think within a week—we will have selected Chairmen for all of the forty-five States and will then make their names public.

"We have an abundant fund of information relative to the situation in the various States, and men who have been suggested as Chairmen, but in several instances we desire to make one or two minor inquiries before taking final action, in order to make no mistake, and in order to secure the best and most active work. We want men for Chairmen who are, in the first place, of course, sound in their views, and, second, who are willing to take charge of the work and push it vigorously and constantly to the end for which we are working. All the gentlemen who have been suggested have the first qualification. In some cases, however, we want to inquire further about the last named. This can be done through the medium of letters, and the other appointments can be agreed upon in the same way. Therefore we will hardly have another personal meeting of the Executive Board.

"The men we have agreed upon will be notified immediately, so that they can proceed at once to their work and advance it as quickly as possible. The others will be notified after the same manner. In addition to naming some State Chairmen, we have discussed in a large measure details of making the efforts of the organization effective."

CELEBRATION BY ORANGEMEN

The One Hundredth Anniversary of Their First Lodge Recalled in Christ Presbyterian Church.

The one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of an Orange lodge was celebrated by Orangemen last night in Christ Presbyterian Church, in West Thirty-fifth Street.

The exercises began about 8:30 o'clock. Ewance Copeland, Past Grand Chaplain, in a few brief remarks introduced the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Douglas as Chairman of the meeting. Dr. Douglas reminded his hearers of the great occasion they were called upon to celebrate.

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. J. J. Lampe, pastor of the church. He said that the weather was too warm for any extended remarks. He pointed out what zealous American citizens the Orangemen made, and applauded the growth of true and patriotic Americans in this country.

The Rev. Joseph Baird spoke of the early oppressions of the Orangemen, and how they had fought and won many a battle. He pointed out the fact that there were 175 Orange lodges in this State. In the United States there are over 100,000 Orangemen, he said, and in Canada, 500,000.

The space back of the rostrum was tastefully decorated with American flags and the bunting of the various lodges.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. J. C. Sturgis, who made a brief speech; David Graham, Past Grand Master; William Muirhead, Deputy State Grand Master; George Montgomery, District Secretary; James McComb, District No. 8 Secretary; John Betamer, General Secretary; James Lamy, Worshipful Master, No. 126; William Toye, Worshipful Master, No. 111; James McWilliams, Worshipful Master, No. 1; John Dawson, Worshipful Master, No. 2; John Stewart, Worshipful Master, No. 10; George Wilson, Worshipful Master, No. 190; Henry Doherty, Worshipful Master, No. 273; Ewance Copeland, Past Grand Chaplain, and John McMullan, Secretary Joshua Lodge, No. 11.

After the exercises, ice cream was served, and was greatly enjoyed by the Orangemen.

BAYONNE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES

Divided Between Cutler and McGill for Governor.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Twelve delegates who will represent Bayonne at the Democratic State Convention Thursday have been invited to attend a caucus of Hudson County delegates in Jersey City to-morrow evening. The Bayonne delegates had an informal meeting, and their preferences showed them pretty evenly divided between Cutler and McGill for Governor.

At that time, it was understood, Lippincott was out of the race. A delegate said to-day that several delegates would like to vote for Lippincott, and that the entire delegation might be a unit for him if he were really in the field.

RECTOR MOORE ARRESTED FOR FORGERY

Claim that He Wrote Dr. Hollister's Name to a Note—Crime Compromised.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The Rev. Arthur L. Moore, rector of the Church of Our Saviour in this city, was arrested last night for forging the name of the Rev. Dr. C. W. Hollister to a note for $50.

He passed the night in prison, and was released early this morning, when friends took the note up.

Events of the Day at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 23.—Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle came over from Marion about 11 o'clock on the lighthouse tender John D. Rogers, and are guests at Gray Gables. They will remain over night, returning to Marion to-morrow. The President and Secretary Carlisle enjoyed a fishing trip down the bay and expect to repeat the same to-morrow. Secretary Carlisle will return to Washington Thursday. Private Secretary Thurber arrived at Gray Gables to-night. Mr. and Mrs. James G. Powers of New-York and J. W. Wilkinson of New-Orleans called at Gray Gables to-day.

Mr. Devries's Executor Not Removed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Surrogate Silkman to-day handed down a decision denying the application of Georgiana Reynolds for the removal of Howard T. Montgomery as an executor of the estate of her father, John Devries. The removal was asked for on allegations of misappropriation of portions of the estate.

The Surrogate did not consider the allegations sustained or even well founded. Mr. Devries was a well-known New-Yorker, and was once an Alderman from the Ninth Ward of that city. He left an estate of half a million.

WORK DEFEATED, HE SAYS

Justice Jerome Inquires About the Transfer of Excise Cases.

HE ASKS WHAT IS DONE WITH THEM

What He Says of a Report of the Disposition of Cases and an Agreement Made with the Liquor Dealers.

Justice Jerome, in Special Sessions, yesterday reopened the discussion of the removal of excise cases from his court to General Sessions which he began a week ago by asking Assistant District Attorney Berlinger to find out what disposition had been made of the cases.

"Last week, after conferences with my colleagues, and in their behalf," said Justice Jerome, "I asked you to call the attention of the District Attorney to the removal of cases of violation of the excise law since Sept. 1, and I asked you, not the District Attorney, to inform us what was being done in this class of cases.

"We did not assume to control the actions of the District Attorney, but we asked for information as a court and as one of the courts charged with the administration of the criminal law in this community, as to what disposition was being made of this class of cases. We asked this for the reason that the work of the court in that direction—the beneficent work, as we deem it, inasmuch as it was to uphold the law and to cause it to be respected—was being defeated, and it was stated in no uncertain terms that it was being collusively defeated."

Justice Jerome then asked whether Mr. Berlinger could give any information about the removed cases.

"I caused a request for information to be made to Col. Fellows," said Mr. Berlinger. "I am awaiting his reply. I believe, from my own standpoint, that most of the cases have been referred to the Grand Jury, but many cases have been held back on account of pressing business."

"Three Sundays ago," said Justice Jerome, "the number of arrests were eighteen. The succeeding Sunday they increased 50 per cent., the following Sunday 100 per cent., and that after a number of cases had been removed from Special Sessions.

"The removals prior to the September violations, it was distinctly stated by the liquor dealers to me, and also to the Recorder of this county, were made under the distinct agreement that their prosecution should not be vigorously pressed. I cannot lieve, nor can my associates believe, that this is true. It, nevertheless, is currently so stated."

Justice Jerome later had a short conference with Recorder Goff. The conference, it is thought, had to do with excise matters. The Recorder declined to say anything whatever about the conference.

There was a general impression about General Sessions that Justice Jerome had not made himself clear when he spoke about the liquor dealers having made an agreement not to be vigorously prosecuted for excise violations.

There was one agreement that excise violators arrested previous to Sept 1 would not be vigorously prosecuted if they pleaded guilty and saved the trouble of a trial. This agreement was made after the public announcement that the Wine, Beer, and Liquor Dealers' Association would co-operate with the authorities in closing the saloons on Sunday. This agreement did not extend to those arrested on and after Sept. 1.

NO REPORTS OF CONVICTIONS.

The Excise Board Has No Records of 2,000 Cases in Special Sesions.

Since the present Court of Special Sessions has been in existence, not a single record of a conviction by the court in an excise case has been turned over to the Board of Excise.

It is the duty of the Excise Commissioners to annul the license of any saloon keeper who has been convicted twice of breaking the law governing the selling or giving away of intoxicating drinks. There have been over 2,000 convictions in excise cases since July 1, and yet the Excise Board is unable to proceed in a single instance, because the papers have not been laid before them.

Clerk Theodore M. McDonald of the Court of Special Sessions said yesterday that it is the duty of the Excise Commissioners to make transcriptions from the records of his office. Owing to the large number of convictions his office is kept extremely busy.

Excise Commissioner Harburger said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"There is no friction between this department and the Court of Special Sessions. We have several times applied for the papers in these excise cases, and I presume that the Clerk will send them up as soon as he gets around to them."

Secretary William H. Coyle of the Excise Board said that it was clearly the duty of the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions to hand the papers over to the Excise Board. Section 37, of the Excise law of 1893, says:

Every judicial officer holding or presiding over any court at which a person holding a license from a Board of Excise shall be convicted in any criminal action or proceeding of any felony or of any offense which is a violation of this act shall forthwith report the fact of such conviction to such Board of Excise.

It is asserted that there are few second convictions of saloon keepers, and that only in the case of the actual licensee being twice convicted can the license be revoked.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Commissioner Roosevelt of the Police Board said:

"Unfortunately, we have nothing to do with the excise cases after the conviction. It lies with the Board of Excise to attend to the cases then."

HAVE DISSOLVED THE CLUB.

Members of Good Government N to Have an Independent Organization.

The following letter was forwarded yesterday by Preble Tucker, Secretary of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, by Ludwig F. Thoma, former President of Good Government Club N and Chief Clerk at Essex Market Court:

Dear Sir: We can no longer close our eyes to the fact that our views on certain public questions differ materially from those which seem to prevail in the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs.

Contrary to the dogmatic opinions as expressed by the Council, we decidedly disapprove of certain actions of the present Board of Police Commissioners, inasmuch as the means employed for the enforcement of certain laws, namely, the spy system and the institution of the agents, provocateurs, which forcibly remind us of the worst features of the Napoleonic misrule, appear to us despicable and unworthy in the highest degree.

We further maintain that the policy observed by the Council in regard to the existing Sunday law, which proved to be the very source of the corruption of our police, is too lukewarm and vacillating. We demand an unconditional repeal of its Puritanical features, which have no place in modern civilization; we repudiate any compromise with pietists and hypocrites.

For these reasons we have decided to dissolve Good Government Club N, and inaugurate in its place an Independent Citizens' Association, which, true to the principles that led to the organization of our Good Government Club, will continue to battle against any corruption in the administration of our affairs, but at the same time inscribe on its banner the motto: "A fight to the finish against intolerance and hypocrisy." Kindly inform the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs of our action.

Assuring you that we still adhere to those principles of the Good Government Clubs which were heretofore indorsed by our club, we remain, very sincerely, yours, L. F. THOMA, President.
WILLIAM LUDWIG, Secretary.

FORTY-TWO ARRESTS SUNDAY.

President Roosevelt's Views on Selling Soda Water in Saloons.

The number of excise arrests on Sunday was forty-two. Acting Chief Conlin said yesterday that he was around the city Sunday, and found the law well enforced.

A citizen informed the Acting Chief that there were a number of saloons open in the Thirtieth Precinct, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Conlin said he had some men of his own staff on excise duty in the Thirtieth Precinct Sunday, and that they had furnished him with a list of places that were violating the excise law. Special attention will be given to these places next Sunday. Capt. Thompson is in command of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. The Police Commissioners may call him to account.

President Roosevelt said there was no doubt that Sunday was dry. Asked about Magistrate Kudlich's decision that the sale of soft drinks in saloons was lawful, he said:

"I shall regret if I find that saloons can sell soda water on Sunday. The saloon keeper will not content himself with selling soft drinks. He will try to sell hard drinks. The point as to whether soda water is confectionery has been very carefully considered by the board, and we have taken the view that saloons could not sell soda water on Sundays."

LIBERTIES FOR THE BEER SELLERS.

Mr. Tucker Would Grant Them Privileges over Dealers in Strong Liquors.

Good Government Club I of the Thirty-third Assembly District met last night at its rooms, 134 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. After the routine business Preble Tucker was called on to speak for the council. He alluded to the interest Club I took in the excise question. Its membership is largely made up of German Americans. He urged upon them the necessity of not allowing the cry for "personal liberty" to befog the question at issue.

Mr. Tucker said that he wished to impress upon his hearers the need of working for the principle of local option, for which the recent convention of Good Government Clubs had declared itself. He spoke highly of the work of Commissioner Roosevelt in impartially enforcing the law as it stood, and said that for himself he believed that a line should be drawn between the sellers of strong liquors and those that dealt in beer and light wines, allowing the latter greater liberties in the hours of opening.

Mr. Klein of Club E followed Mr. Tucker and further advanced his ideas.

OPPOSED TO THE "STOOL PIGEONS."

Magistrate Deuel Says He Will Issue No Warrants on Their Testimony.

"I want it distinctly understood," said Magistrate Deuel, in Yorkville Court yesterday, "that I will not issue warrants upon the evidence of a stool pigeon. The police ought to be able to cope with the excise situation, and they must bring their personal evidence to secure warrants.

"I had too much experience with stool pigeons in Essex Market Court to place much dependence upon their statements."

This utterance was called out by the appearance of Detective Pinder of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station with a stool pigeon, on whose testimony he sought to get a warrant for a saloon keeper.

"I will give you a summons in this case, but will issue no warrant on the testimony before me," said the Magistrate.

Arrested the Club's President.

The Pelham Social Club, which has headquarters in the basement of 22 Pitt Street, was enjoying a musical programme at its rooms Sunday evening and incidentally some beer. Three policemen got into the place and had some of the beer. Then they arrested Max Buttenhagen, President of the organization.

When arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday for violating the excise law, it was argued that the beer had been bought Saturday, and that the club had the right to drink it Sunday if the members pleased. The Magistrate continued the case until Saturday.

T. G. LAWLER FOR GOVERNOR

When Commander in Chief, G. A. R., Averse to Nomination.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 23—The friends of Thomas G. Lawler, ex-Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, propose to boom him for Governor of Illinois.

While he was Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, Mr. Lawler would not allow his name to be considered in such a connection, believing that the office should not be used as a stepping stone to political rank.

It is reported that he will receive a strong following in Southern and Central Illinois, where he has made warm friends. He is also popular in Cook County, and would probably be a strong condidate in Northern Illinois.

Quay Again at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—United States Senator Quay arrived here this morning from a fortnight's sojourn at his Florida retreat, but the hot weather bothered him more than did politics. He was at the Republican State Committee headquarters and had a short conference with the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Frank Willing Leach, and later left for his home in Beaver, where he will remain for the next two weeks.

The Senator said that his ankle, which he hurt recently at Brigantine Beach, is much better. He had nothing to say concerning politics. The weather, the Senator declared, was against political or any other kind of activity, but he thought a fair vote would be polled this Fall for an off year.

The Mayoralty Contest in Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—The Republican City Convention will be held Thursday night. At a recent conference of Republicans it was decided to nominate a straight Republican ticket. This was a set-back to Mayor Oren E. Wilson, Albany's reform Mayor, and his following, who expected to force the Republicans into taking Mr. Wilson.

This evening the Wilson element of the Republican Party held a conference and decided to hold a mass meeting on Wednesday night in Odd Fellows' Hall for the purpose of nominating Mr. Wilson for Mayor, hoping thereby to compel the Republican City Convention to indorse him the following night. The regular Republicans met to-night, and decided to nominate William J. Walker for Mayor.

No Action Taken as Yet.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-fifth District adjourned from last Thursday until to-day, took no action, and will not do so until further advised by those having in charge the movement for placing in nomination an independent candidate against Joseph Mullin. The required number of signatures for placing L. W. Tyler before the people has not yet been obtained.

People's Party Nominations.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Twenty-eighth Senatorial District People's Party has nominated for Senator Philip S. Dorland of Dean's Corners, Saratoga County. Thomas J. Scully of Ballston has been nominated for the Assembly by the same party's Saratoga County Convention.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

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London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—That Imprudent Young Couple.
FIFTH AVENUE, 29th St-Broadway—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Article 47
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Social Highwayman.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Sowing the Wind.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Love Chase.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	68	77	77
6 A. M.	66	78	76
9 A. M.	70	80	79
12 M.	77	89	84
4 P. M.	77	94	88
6 P. M.	76	91	87
9 P. M.	74	87	83
12 P. M.	71	70	81

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....81.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....84.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....73.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....64.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Decidedly Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

THE EXCISE PLANK.

The only honest thing about the Republican platform resolution concerning the Sunday laws is its authorship, and its author was deluded if he honestly believes that his party can maintain the present Sunday laws. The Republican declaration in favor of the maintenance of these laws is, in the bright light of experience, a declaration for an immoral policy and one contrary to the public welfare.

The Sunday law may be maintained—it cannot be enforced. Commissioner ROOSEVELT is a man of noble courage and great fortitude, but even if he could be insured against the impairments of age and the infirmities of weariness and disgust he could not for any long period continue with his almost complete success the policy of enforcing actual Sunday closing. The sentiment of the community, the system under which he works, the habit of evasion and the skill in it taught by the long years of non-enforcement, all conspire against him. With the best intentions in the world, if the law remains unchanged, Mr. ROOSEVELT will, little by little, be compelled to abate the rigors of his Sunday closing. That this would be a public misfortune will not be denied by any person who holds a sound view of the obligations of law. But we believe it to be a fact, though a fact to be lamented.

The Republican declaration, therefore, is a declaration that it favors the hypocrisies and abominations of the rotten régime to which Mr. ROOSEVELT has put an end, the hypocrisy of side doors, of police blackmail levied upon violators of the law, of "protection" dispensed by Captains and ward men. Against this platform utterance of the Republicans put forth in insincerity, already repudiated by many members of the party, some of whom openly condemn it, while others are seeking with contemptible shuffling to reconcile its spirit with an advocacy of local option in the cities. the Democrats have only to oppose a straightforward and clear declaration for home rule and local option to set up the winning issue of the campaign. We again urge upon the makers of the Syracuse platform the wisdom of confining themselves to this one clear, unmistakable point. The Democratic position should be that the various communities of the State, under the authority to be granted by a Democratic Legislature, shall have the right to say, each for itself, what restrictions and regulations shall be imposed upon the saloons. The platform need give and should give no advice to the cities and towns of the State as to how they ought to exercise this privilege. It should have nothing to say about Sunday laws, or "sumptuary" laws, or "liberal" laws. The cities and towns are quite capable of determining for themselves how they will treat the liquor question, and when the convention has declared that they should exercise the right of local option in the matter it has deprived itself of the right as a central body to express any further opinions on the subject. It is better to avoid mistakes in such matters, and the most skillful platform committee that ever sat up nights in a hotel bedroom would run a perilous risk of blundering if it ventured beyond the safe ground we have indicated. All Democrats and a large part of the Republican Party, including some of its best and blest men, are in favor of home rule and local option. A platform that presents that simple issue will put the Democracy in a winning position. Any supplemental discourse upon the subject would be likely to continue matter of disagreement.

Speak up Home Rule and Local Option, and stop there.

REFORMING THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

The order issued by the President yesterday regarding future appointments of Consular officers whose compensation is not more than $2,500 or less than $1,000 is a step in the right direction.

The need of a reform like this is only appreciated by Americans who have traveled somewhat away from the lines followed by the majority of tourists and who know how often, in the past, our country has been either disgraced or made ridiculous by its official representatives.

For years it has been the custom to regard minor Consular posts in unimportant cities as a convenient reward for cheap politicians whose party service was of a kind that rendered it injudicious to give them office or honor at home. In other instances men with a little influence and a desire to visit foreign lands have secured appointments simply as a means of accomplishing that end at the Nation's expense. Our commerce even more than our credit and pride has suffered from this insane policy.

Now better things are to be expected, and as soon as the new system is in working order, as soon as men of brains and character find that there is an assured and honorable place for them in the Consular and Diplomatic Service, they will enter it as they now do other professions.

CITY VERSUS COUNTRY VOTE.

It is safe to say that city voters are favorable to the policy of local home rule. Whatever their party preferences, they believe in municipal self-government as well as rural self-government, and whatever their opinions about liquor selling on Sunday, they are in favor of allowing the people of the cities to determine the question for themselves. When, therefore, the Republican Party in its State Convention starts upon the policy of antagonizing the sentiment of the people of the cities and subjecting them in the control of their own affairs to the power of the rest of the State, it is time to begin reckoning up the forces to be arrayed against each other. If a contest between city and country is invited, it is well to know how they stand in relative voting strength.

The last State census of New-York showed that about half the population is contained in half a dozen cities, but a better measure of strength in political matters is to be found in the latest vote for Governor, that of 1894. The total vote of the State for all candidates was 1,275,671. The vote of the leading cities is shown in the following table:

New-York	270,160
Brooklyn	172,604
Buffalo	53,677
Rochester	28,263
Albany and Cohoes	26,784
Syracuse	19,937
Troy	14,174
Total	585,599

We need only to add the vote of Long Island City, Yonkers, and other territory neighboring upon the metropolitan district to have a majority of the vote of the State, to say nothing of such growing cities as Utica, Oswego, Elmira, Binghamton, Hudson, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and several more in which the spirit of civic independence will steadily increase. Already the city vote far outnumbers the rural vote, and if these forces are to be arrayed against each other on the question of home rule, there can be no doubt which will win, especially since the cities will be contending for a right which they freely concede to rural communities.

The way this vote is to be made chiefly effective is in securing representation in the Legislature. It may be well to take a look at the number of Senators and Assemblymen to which the counties are entitled where the city vote is the dominating factor, remembering that henceforth the Senate is to consist of 50 and the Assembly of 150 members:

	Senators.	Assemblymen.
New-York	12	35
Kings	7	21
Erie	3	8
Monroe	2	4
Albany	1	4
Rensselaer	1	3
Onondaga	1	4
Total	27	79

Here is a clear majority in each branch of the Legislature, leaving out of account the districts containing third-class cities. Moreover, in any appeal for the protection of local interests and regard for local sentiment, the cities alone will have any real interest at stake, and in them the habit of independent voting is much more common than in the country. All this tends to show that the Democratic Party has everything to gain and nothing to fear by being outspoken and aggressive on the subject of municipal self-government and of home rule on the excise question.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

The canalboat men, as represented by their lively and interesting organ, The Canal Defender, are opposed to the construction of a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson. This is perfectly natural. Half a century ago the reapers in Ohio went about smashing the grain-reaping machines. They foolishly feared that the introduction of machinery for reaping would rob them of their vocation. What the reaping machine was to the men with the sickle, what the locomotive was to the stage coach driver, a ship canal would be to the canalboat man with his slow-going old barge and his mules.

This error and its consequences are as old as machinery. What the canalboat owners fail to see, and what laboring men in general who indulge in crusades against labor-saving machinery fail to see, is that the introduction of machinery generally, though not in all cases, produces not an absolute exclusion from the field of labor, but a readjustment. Devices that facilitate and increase business rarely diminish the demand for labor in carrying it on. In the enormously augmented traffic of the Erie route transformed into a deep waterway there would be occupation more profitable than that they now pursue for all the canalboat men for whom The Defender speaks.

Another thing that the canalboat men fail to see, and this is not so creditable to their judgment, is that THE TIMES has done them and the canals the greatest possible service by agitating now the question of a ship canal. We have little doubt that the expenditure of nine millions for canal improvement will be authorized by the people at the polls this Fall. But the voters are commonly apathetic on canal questions, and conceivably the proposition might be defeated for the lack of awakening discussion. THE TIMES's articles and interviews have started the whole press and the people of the State to discussing the subject. Public attention is aroused, interest is awakened, and the campaign of education is well under way. Weeks of perfunctory droning about the nine-million expenditure and the nine-foot deepening would not have put the cause of present improvement of the canals in so favorable a position.

There can be no doubt about the wisdom and the necessity of authorizing and beginning at once the betterment of the canals under the nine-million plan. The canals are in the condition of a sick man in a state of collapse. Death is imminent. The patient will be speedily done for if something is not done for him. The doctor gives him brandy and he revives, but brandy is not the permanent remedy upon which he will recover health and strength. It is an emergency dose, like the nine millions to save the canals from the fate of disuse and abandonment. When the patient is able to sit up and have his bed made, the doctor can take thought about fortifying nourishment for him that will put strength into his muscles and flesh on his bones and restore him to vigorous health. The nine-million expenditure and the ship-canal project are not inimical the one to the other, or incompatible. One may properly prepare the way for the other. At any rate, it would be a policy of suicide to withhold the money now demanded for the improvement of the canals, since, long before the ship-canal enterprise could be seriously entered upon, they would, if neglected, be filled with their rotting boats and their caving banks. The business of canal transportation cannot be carried on with the present method at the present rates. The proposed deepening will enable the business to be continued with reasonable profits, we hope, during the years that must inevitably elapse before the ship canal shall have passed through the stage of preliminary discussion to the stage of actual construction.

THE TIMES has not expected that the ship canal would be begun in this year or in this century, but it will be begun some time, and it is a public service to call it up for discussion. It is easy for the doubters and the opponents of the scheme to find fatal obstacles by the score. Every great human enterprise has at its inception encountered the doubters and their fatal obstacles. But he must have small faith in the potency of the spirit of progress and a mean appreciation of the commercial destiny of this Nation who can examine, even casually, a map of the United States without an inward conviction that at some time, and at no remote period, the great lakes will be opened to the sea by a navigable channel.

Meanwhile the definite point for present agitation should be the appropriation of a proper sum, certainly not less than $100,000, by the National Government for a preliminary survey. Such an appropriation should be demanded of Congress by the Deep Waterways Convention at Cleveland. THE TIMES has examined recent engineering estimates of the work, which at least make ridiculous the figures employed by the opponents of the ship canal as their guess of its cost. But there should be an official and authoritative survey as a basis for a more specific consideration of the problem.

A HOODWINKING SCHEME.

In communities where the sweeping Warner Miller Sunday law declaration is not palatable to Republicans there are symptoms of a concerted effort to convince voters that it will not stand in the way of local option as a means of disposing of the Sunday selling question. These appear especially in this city, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

Some Republican organs are claiming that the general declaration in favor of the "maintenance of the Sunday laws" does not mean that no change can be made in the law so as to allow the Sunday regulation question to be submitted to a vote in cities, but Mr. MILLER took particular pains in his speech to the convention to have it understood that it did mean precisely that. He dealt with it as a question of "morality," which could not be submitted to the decision of "any community," but must be decided by the State for the State as a whole, and must be maintained as it is.

There is no chance to dodge the meaning of the declaration, but there is a general cry in the Republican organs of the large cities for the adoption of the local option idea by local conventions and in the nomination of candidates for the Legislature, and they claim that, notwithstanding the declaration of the State Convention, the Legislature may make the desired change in the law if a majority in the Senate and Assembly is in favor of it. This is a scheme for hoodwinking the people and holding the Republican vote in the cities by a pretense that the success of the party in the State would not mean defeat for local option.

No voter should be deceived by any such trick. The only hope of the home rule or local option policy lies in a Democratic majority in the Legislature. No matter if Republican Senators and Assemblymen from the large cities go to Albany in favor of that policy, they will not control the action of the party upon it. That action will be determined by caucuses, in which they will be in a hopeless minority and which will be controlled by the country members and the rural sentiment.

If Republican County Conventions in New-York, Kings, and Erie, or elsewhere "go back" on the State platform in this matter, nobody should be hoodwinked by such action, even though legislative candidates be pledged to local option. The question of legislation will be determined at Albany next Winter, and these men could not control its settlement. It would be settled as a party question in accordance with the plain declaration of the Republicans of the State in convention assembled.

Let no city voter be fooled. The Republicans must be held to their platform, which is positive against the local option idea, and, though some may sneak away from it in the large cities, they will come back to it in Albany next Winter. A Legislature controlled by the party would not dare adopt a local option law, with the Saratoga declaration staring it in the face. To get such a law the party must be beaten at the polls.

THE PONAPE MISSION.

Long ago Gen. E. BURD GRUBB, in a speech at Asbury Park, announced that Spain would pay an indemnity for the Ponape outrages and would agree to let the missionaries go back there. As Gen. BURD GRUBB had been our Minister to Spain, this assurance was received as next to official. Now it appears that while the indemnity was paid, the permission to return is still refused.

Why should Spain take this ground? It is true that our missionaries left Ponape of their own accord, our corvette Alliance taking them away to Strong's Island. But that was because all their buildings had been burned by the Spanish troops during a conflict with the natives. They not only had no means of going on with their work, but had been prohibited from holding further relations with the natives, who were in revolt against the Spanish authorities.

Accordingly it cannot be said that the American missionaries are in the position of new applicants for entrance to the Caroline Islands whose petition is refused from motives of public policy. They are old residents—residents long before Spain had any Governor of the Carolines or any clear title to the islands—and they were virtually driven out by Spanish military operations.

Perhaps Spain thinks that, after paying the Mora claim, making an apology for the firing of the Conde de Venadito upon an American vessel off Cape Maysi, and paying about $17,500 indemnity for the Ponape outrages, she must draw the line of concession somewhere. Still, she ought not to draw it by keeping our American missionaries away from their old sphere of useful labor. A renewal of our demands in this particular may be looked for.

Mr. A. W. ABBOTT, Secretary of the City Vigilance League, has taken the trouble to send us a somewhat impassioned letter, denying that the man who on Friday caused the arrest of a messenger boy for throwing a banana peel on the sidewalk is a member of that worthy organization, or is in any way known to its officials. "Furthermore," says Mr. ABBOTT, "our mission in the city is for better work than making complaints against such petty offenses. When New-York City comes to such a state of perfection that the throwing of a banana skin on the sidewalk is its greatest crime, there will be no need for the City Vigilance League to remain in the field." This latter statement is considerably truer than relevant, and as to whether Mr. HUBERT, at whose instance the young villain was locked up for a few hours, is a Vigilant Leaguer we neither know nor care. These matters, therefore, will not be discussed at length or briefly. The important features of the case are, first, that the arrest was an eminently proper one, and, second, that the dropping of a banana peel where it may cause danger to the limbs and even to the lives of passers-by is not in any sense the "petty offense" which our correspondent imagines. On the contrary, the boy's act was a really grave misdemeanor, and his refusal to pick up the effective man-trap showed that he was a defiant and insolent law-breaker, and his behavior in court next morning proved the same thing. In Magistrate Crane's opinion, a night's imprisonment was sufficient penalty for the budding criminal's violation of a wise and important city ordinance. Such is not our opinion, but, considering how many persons who consider themselves respectable are guilty of the same or similar offenses, and pay no penalty at all, perhaps it was, but emphatic disagreement must be expressed with Mr. ABBOTT's assertion that his league has a mission for "better" work than preserving the cleanliness, healthfulness, and safety of our streets.

Snow fourteen inches deep out West and thermometers marking above 90° in the East may prove what a great country this is, but, except from the fortunate individuals who are posted at an equal distance from each of these unpleasant extremes, no very enthusiastic comments can be expected. It is a lamentable fact that, while other nations have a climate, good, bad, or indifferent, and in each case can accommodate themselves to it, the United States, taken as a whole, has only weather of all kinds during several months in the year, and of many kinds during the rest of them. This has its advantages, of course, especially as furnishing an inexhaustible topic of conversation for people who have nothing to say, or who wish to delay the saying of what they really intend sooner or later to divulge, but in the long run, the superiority of climate over weather for the practical purposes of life is manifest. Still, it is well to have at least one excuse for modesty, particularly after yacht races and athletic competitions.

ST. PAUL'S NEW-ENGLAND TRIAL TRIP.

Starts for It Next Sunday—To Go into Service and Relieve the St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The new American liner St. Paul leaves Cramp's shipyards early next Sunday morning to be given her trial trip off the New-England coast.

After the trial she is to proceed to New-York, and will at once go into service, taking the place temporarily of the St. Louis, which is to be brought to Cramp's for the enlargement of her smokestacks and some minor repairs. The St. Paul will not be docked until several voyages have been made, and then in England.

Only a few guests will be aboard, and they will be principally representatives of the International Navigation Company and of the Cramp Company.

The St. Paul's engines were tried for the first time last week, and they worked satisfactorily. It is expected she will easily make the 20 knots required of her by the Government as an auxiliary to the navy.

The trial off the New-England coast will probably occupy about five days.

Ocean Grove's Pine Woods Burned.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—The pine woods west of Ocean Grove have been burning for several days. At noon to-day the flames were fanned by a strong breeze and the fire spread rapidly. Several small cottages in the woods were threatened, when an alarm of fire was turned in, and the departments of West Grove, Ocean Grove, and Bradley Beach responded. The firemen fought the fire for several hours and succeeded in saving the cottages, but not before the structures were badly scorched. The flames destroyed hundreds of pine trees, and the dense smoke nearly suffocated the fire fighters.

CARBO QUITS ECUADOR MINISTRY

Lizardo Garcia Assumes Temporarily All the Portfolios, or Until New Appointments Shall Have Been Made.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, via Galveston, Sept. 23.—Carbo, Minister of the Government and of Foreign Relations, has resigned.

Lizardo Garcia will assume, temporarily, all the portfolios—that is, until new appointments shall have been made.

Carbo's retirement does not affect the tranquil state of affairs in Ecuador.

Gen. Alfaro, Supreme Chief of the Republic, expects to leave Quito for Guayaquil about Sept. 30.

GOLD FROM VENEZUELA TO BRAZIL

An Immense Influx of Miners and Prospectors at Carsevenne and on the Island of Cayenne.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 23.—Advices from Trinidad, West Indies, say that there has been an immense influx of miners and prospectors at the gold mines at Carsevenne and on the Island of Cayenne.

Large quantities of gold have been found, and the indications are that there is a golden belt extending from Venezuela to Brazil.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE WON

Grain Elevator Men Not to Buy or Sell Through Their Own Warehouses—Contest in Courts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Board of Trade won its big fight against the elevator men to-day.

Chairman W. S. Cantrell of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission, handed down a decision declaring that the owners of public warehouses must not buy or sell grain through their own elevators.

By way of impressing upon the elevator companies the force of the ruling, the commission issued an order revoking the licenses of the following firms, which have been violating the law on this point: George A. Seaverns, South Chicago Elevator Company, Santa Fé Elevator Company, Rock Island Elevator Company, Central Elevator Company, Keith & Co., Chicago Elevator Company, National Elevator and Dock Company, Chicago and Pacific Elevator Company.

J. R. Custer, attorney for the elevators in this contest, announced that he had a bill ready to file, asking for an injunction restraining the clerk from revoking his clients' licenses to do business. When this fact became known all parties agreed that the execution of Chairman Cantrell's order should be stayed until Oct. 1, to give Mr. Custer an opportunity to bring the question of the commission's jurisdiction into court.

The elevator men intend to fight the matter in the upper courts. Attorney Custer denies the report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to order the cancellation of a license, and contends that such an order can come only from the Circuit Court, by whose authority the license is issued.

The Board of Trade firmly believes that the commission has jurisdiction in the subject matter, and will resist the injunction proceedings with every means at its disposal. Members of the board are divided for and against the elevator interests. The latter say they are glad to get the long-disputed question finally into court.

RAM KATAHDIN'S TRIAL TRIP

Cleaning and Overhauling Begun at Charlestown Navy Yard—Locations for Course Marks by Coast Survey Steamer.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The work of cleaning and overhauling the ram Katahdin was begun at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day. The Bath Iron Works employes only, and not any of the Government employes, as has been stated, will do all the work necessary for preparing the craft for the coming trial trip.

Contrary to expectations, there is very little foul growth on the bottom of the vessel, which rather disproves the statement that her foul bottom prevented her from making a higher rate of speed, and leads naval officials hereabout to adhere more firmly to their belief that it is the unevenness of her hull and the way in which her bow burrows into the water.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23.—A United States Coast Survey steamer went out to-day to establish the locations for marks which will be used in laying out the course over which the Katahdin will have its trial trip Oct. 3.

DR. TALMAGE CALLED TO WASHINGTON

It Is Understood that He Agreed to Accept the Call, if Made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church (known as the President's church) the following was sent to the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of Brooklyn, calling him to the associate pastorship with the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland:

We, the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., being on sufficient grounds well satisfied of the ministerial qualifications of you, the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, and having good hopes from our knowledge of your past eminent labors, that your ministrations in the Gospel will be profitable to our spiritual interests, do earnestly, unanimously, harmoniously, and heartily, not one voice dissenting, call and desire you to undertake the office of co-pastor in said congregation, promising you in the discharge of your duty all proper support, encouragement, and obedience in the Lord.

And that you may be free from worldly cares and avocations, considering your well and widely known ability and generosity, we do not assume to specify any definite sum of money for your recompense, but we do hereby promise, pledge, and oblige ourselves to pay to you such sums of money and at such times as shall be mutually satisfactory during the time of your being and remaining in the relation to said church to which we do hereby call you.

Prior to the signing of the call, Dr. Sunderland gave a short history of the matter. He said that no one supposed one month ago that it was a possibility to enlist the services of Dr. Talmage, and it was his opinion that it was the interposition of the hand of God. The project was first broached at a meeting of the Trustees of the church on Sept. 6, and, after several other meetings of the church officials, he had called on Dr. Talmage and informed him of the wishes of his congregation. It was agreed between them, if the congregation should issue a formal call, that Dr. Talmage would accept.

The conditions upon which the call was issued are that Dr. Sunderland is not to withdraw, and the co-pastor, Dr. Adolos Allen, is not to be disturbed in his position, but may resign at his option and with the consent of the church. Dr. Talmage is to have exclusive charge of the Sunday evening services, while Drs. Sunderland and Allen are to divide the services during the week. The call was mailed to-night, and, as Dr. Talmage will accept at once, it is expected he will be here in time to preach his initial sermon as pastor in this city next Sunday night.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN VIRGINIA

The Question to be Made an Issue in the Political Campaign.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—The persistent efforts of the police here to enforce the law against permitting saloons and other places to sell on the Sabbath promises to result in a lively political fight, in which the ministers will take part. The proposition is to be submitted to the Democratic primary on Oct. 8, to change the City Charter so as to make the Chief of Police and the Commissioners elective by popular vote. There is a powerful sentiment in favor of this idea.

The Baptist and Methodist ministers have, however, come to the rescue of the police. At the regular monthly meeting to-day of the pastors of these two denominations, resolutions strongly opposing the proposed change were adopted. The Baptist pastors have determined to call attention to this subject in their sermons next Sunday.

The effect of this action of the clergymen will be to rally most of the church people to the standard of the Sabbath closing people, and in favor of retaining the present police force system.

ART NOTES.

—A portrait of Gen. Washington, said to have been painted by Gilbert Stuart and stolen nearly a century ago, has been found on the Isle of Man by William A. Shaw of Philadelphia. The portrait is a replica in oil of the Lansdowne portrait, a full-length painting, now owned by Lord Rosebery, and is said to be in a fine state of preservation. There is a singular story told of this long-lost portrait. It appears that it was painted for a Mr. Gardner Baker of New-York, an active member of the Society of St. Tammany, which, at his suggestion, established a museum, which, in 1795, was made over to Baker, who added, among other attractions, the full length of the great General. Three years later, it appears, Baker went to Boston to exhibit the picture, and died there of yellow fever. A Mr. Laing secured the picture in settlement of a claim. Some time afterward a committee, charged with furnishing the President's house at Washington, bought the picture, and intrusted it to a painter named Winstanley to pack and deliver. Winstanley, however, it is stated, copied the Stuart in his own style, delivered the copy, and fled to England with the original. Afterward the picture came into the possession of William Burrows, a picture dealer, at Douglas, Isle of Man, having been purchased by him at a sale of the household effects at Mount Vernon. The Lansdowne portrait was the second portrait of Washington painted from life by Gilbert Stuart. The first portrait Stuart destroyed, and the third portrait is owned by the Boston Athenaeum, and is on exhibition in the Boston Museum of the Fine Arts. Stuart replicas are very frequently to be met with, and the Athenaeum portrait is the one Stuart seemed to find the most profit in copying. Lord Rosebery acquired the Lansdowne portrait in 1890 for 2,000 guineas. It was painted in 1795 for Lord Shelburne, afterward Marquis of Lansdowne, and after his death, in 1805, it was sold for £540. It was afterward raffled off, when it was won by Delawarr Lewis, Member of Parliament for Devonport, and, at his death, Lord Rosebery bought it. The identity of the painter, Winstanley, who is said to have stolen the replica, and fled with it to England, seems to be wrapped in mystery. It could not have been the celebrated portrait painter, Hamlet Winstanley, for he died five years after Gilbert Stuart was born, and he is the only Winstanley who has achieved the eminence to be given a place in a biographical dictionary.

—The Spring number of Modern Art is just issued, and it is presumed the Summer and Autumn numbers will follow shortly, so that the publication will soon be up to date. Meanwhile, this April copy is well worth waiting for. It is admirable both in its make-up and in the quality of its reproductions. Of these latter, three of Raffaelli's pictures are in themselves extremely valuable additions to any walls, and will be much prized by art lovers. They are thoroughly representative of the clever Frenchman's best style, and after quaint subjects wherein he is so original. Philip Hale, the painter and art writer, contributes with these an article "On Certain pictures by Raffaelli." Otto Stark writes of "The Evolution of Impressionism," and there is a delightful title page by B. G. Goodhue, designed for Curtis & Co., the Boston publishers, for a handbook for the New Public Library. This is printed in two colors—black and green—and is dignified and effective. In the back of the magazine is an announcement of recent books and publications on art. Its usefulness is impaired by lack of any definite statement of either the addresses or names of the publishers of the periodicals referred to. Charles H. Woodbury tells about "Posters," and there is a not altogether original scheme by Edwin A. Abbey for a poster, whereof the Napoleonic horse in Grasset's Century design is strongly suggested. (Boston: L. Prang & Co.)

—The Brooklyn Art School, together with the Shinnecock Hills, the Cos Cob, and the Belle Island Summer Schools of Art, will hold an Autumn exhibition of paintings, sketches, compositions, designs, and other studies at the Brooklyn Art Association Galleries, 174 Montague Street, from Oct. 12 to Oct. 26. Such other artists as desire to contribute should send their lists to the Curator, Mr. William H. Snyder, 246 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, before Oct. 3. The season of 1895-6 of the Brooklyn Art School begins on Oct. 1 and ends June 1. The instructors include Walter Shirlaw, William M. Chase, J. H. Twachtman, J. Massey Rhind, Joseph H. Boston, and William H. Snyder. The classes are conducted by the same methods as those pursued by the best art schools in Europe and the Art Students' League in New-York. Especial advantages are offered to artists and advanced students in the study and practice of composition. A room devoted to this purpose enables students to begin and carry forward their compositions under the advice and criticism of the instructor. The school offers particular advantages to students coming from other sections of the country, as living expenses are comparatively low in Brooklyn.

—San Francisco has an embryo genius in the person of Robert Thomas, janitor of the Hopkins Institute of Art. He is a colored man, and in his odd moments, working about the modeling room, he has experimented with the clay. A bust of Frederick Douglass is the result of his labor. It has been cast in plaster, and is on its way to the Atlanta Exposition. Douglas Tilden, the instructor in sculpture, says there is character in the man's work, and that it would be a credit to any one. This is not the first time that the art association has brought to light the latent talent of a janitor. When the palatial quarters were not dreamed of, and the School of Design had its home over the California Market, on Pine Street, there was a young Japanese janitor, who, in the intervals of dusting and sweeping, learned to draw, and whose name—Takahashi—about four years ago appeared in the list of winners of one of the gold medals annually offered in competition at the school.

—Anders L. Zorn, the distinguished Swedish artist, has just shipped to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts 91 paintings by the most famous artists of his native land. The list includes Mr. Zorn himself, with 11 examples; A. Wallander, with 6; Robert Thegerstrom, 3; Carl Larsson, 3; John Kindborg, 4; Eugen Jansson, 4; Per Ekstrom, 5; Gustaf Cederstrom, 4; Evr Bonnier, 3; Oscar Bjork, 4; Richard Bergh, 4; Acke Andersson, 1; Karl Nordstron, 7; Hannah Pauli Hirsch, 2; Nils Kreuger, 12; A. Hagborg, 1; Wilhelm de Gegerfeldt, 3, and Bruno Liljefors, 2. These will be exhibited later on. Perhaps no more representative collection of Scandinavian art could be made than is included in the above list, and Philadelphia is very fortunate to have the earliest opportunity of seeing the remarkable collection. Arrangements have been made by the Academy for its display, after it leaves this city, in Cincinnati, St.

SPAIN'S PLANS FOR CUBA

A Military Government Is Not to Follow Military Occupation.

HOW MARTINEZ CAMPOS WILL ATTACK

Gen. Luque Captures a Rebel Camp at Jaelita—Capt. Riestra Forced to Retreat at Quemado de Olivares.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—The Spanish Government has arranged for all the money necessary to carry on a very aggressive policy in Cuba, looking to the prompt ending of the rebellion. Cable advices of Sept. 14 from Madrid say that final measures have not been devised by the Government; that is, measures that will be put in force when the rebellion has ended. Certain it is that the military occupation of the island will not mean a military government. With the close of the rebellion the state of siege (military law) will end, with a restoration of personal rights.

The Ministers in closest touch with the Premier, Canovas del Castillo, affirm that neither in Spain nor in her colonies will he prove a reactionist. The opposition persists in saying that the Cuban question at an early date must cause a Ministerial crisis. According to telegrams published in Madrid, the press of London, Paris, and Berlin continues very favorable to the cause of Spain. Much praise is accorded Gen. Martinez Campos as well as favorable comment on the Government's activity in dispatching reinforcements to his aid.

In Madrid a personal letter has been received from Gen. Martinez Campos, in which he says that, at the close of the wet season, he in person will lconduct all operations in the field. He proposes using small flying columns of his best troops by whom the enemy will be attacked on all sides, the simultaneous method of attack of the Spanish. He adds that he will run all necessary risks, and closes his letter with these words: "God will protect me. If I fall, I shall be lost to the King, but he will replace me." Señor Castellanos, Minister of the Colonies, has said that no changes in Cuba will be considered unless they emanate from Gen. Campos. Señor Romero Robledo, Minister of Justice and Mercy, will present to the Cortes a plan for reforming certain civil and criminal questions.

Among the proposed legal measures will be a new and severe penalty, aimed at all having Anarchistic and separatist propagandas. It will meet the Cuban situation admirably. According to the Liberals, Señor Sagasta, their leader, believes that the military establishment now in Cuba, backed by a proper policy, is ample for suppressing the rebellion. The Liberals claim that if they had remained in power the war in Cuba would have been brought to a speedy end, as they would have been more prompt than Señor Canovas del Castillo.

New reports are in circulation, confirming those already mentioned in these dispatches, that Cuba will be divided into two districts. The Commander-in-Chief and Captain General will be Gen. Martinez Campos. The two new districts will be commanded by two Lieutenant Generals. Romero Robledo seems to be a disturbing element. It is reported that he wants the two appointments for his friends. Canovas del Castillo and Señor Castellanos, Minister for the Colonies, are of opinion that the chief appointments should have the personal approval of the Governor General. The issue remains in abeyance.

tary occupation of Cuba will be necessary when the war terminates. The Government has under consideration a plan for the moral and material pacification of the island. According to Castellanos, the plan will embrace a series of measures. They may not please all, but they will have a quieting effect. Gen. Echague and Gen. Bazan have received the Red Cross of the Order of Military Merit for distinguished bravery.

The steamship Ciudad de Cadiz sailed from Cadiz Sept. 10. She will touch at Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, where she will embark troops and volunteers for Cuba.

News has been received here that Gen. Luque, with a force of 330 troops, has captured a rebel camp at Jaelita, after an engagement in which seven of the insurgents were killed. The loss of the Government force is not stated.

His Excellency the Governor of the Bahamas has presented £40 to the boatmen who discovered the arms and ammunition secreted at Grassy Bay, in the Bahamas, destined for the Cuban rebels.

The British Government has issued stringent orders to the Governors of British West Indian Islands, and also to the Admiral and all Captains of the British North American fleet, to maintain constant watchfulness and to arrest and imprison all violators of the neutrality law.

A dispatch from Matanzas says that Gen. Prat reports from Colon that Capt. Riestra, with a force of thirty-four men, had an encounter with a band of 300 rebels at Quemado de Olivares, in the Sagua district. After a sharp fight the troops were compelled to retreat. The loss is unknown.

ACCUSED CUBANS ACQUITTED.

Cheers Greet the Jury's Verdict at Wilmington on the Case.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23.—Judge Wales this morning charged the jury in the trial of the alleged Cuban filibusters, and at noon the jury retired. The Judge's charge was mainly an analysis of the law and a review of the evidence. It was not unfavorable to the accused. The courtroom was crowded. Many women friends of the defendants were present.

The following is a corrected and official list of the Cubans on trial:

Ralph De Soto, merchant; José R. Gomez, merchant; Frank Navarro, merchant; Braulio Pena, merchant; Frank Carillo, planter; Justo Careno, planter; Gerardo M. Domenmeche, planter; Vincente Carillo, planter; Ramon Paraza, planter; Pedro Betancourt, physician; Martin Marrero, physician; Guarindo Landa, druggist; Eduardo Sauri, lawyer and chemical engineer; Manuel Loyola, editor; Eduard Vero, editor; Antonio Ruiz, engineer; Pablo Monocal, surveyor; Cosme Torrinte, lawyer and Doctor of Science; Ysmael Cejas, Bachelor of Arts; Frederico Montalvo and Pablo Estevez, occupation unknown.

A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury at 12:50 o'clock. The verdict was greeted with cheers by those assembled in the courtroom.

SEIZURE OF THE COMMODORE.

Most Depressing Effect of the News on Cubans in Florida.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 23.—A dispatch received to-day from Tampa at Cuban headquarters here confirms the report of the seizure of the steamer Commodore by the Customs authorities.

The vessel has large quantities of arms and ammunition and was cleared for a Central American port.

This news had a most depressing effect on the Cubans here, as many believe that this is the steamer which was to convey Callazo's expedition from the islands in this vicinity. The authorities here are using every means to prevent violations of the neutrality laws.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23.—Capt. Dillon and the crew of the supposed filibustering steamer Commodore were on trial to-day in the United States Commissioner's Court. Several witnesses were examined, and after arguments, the Court ordered the discharge of the defendants.

Manager John Frank of the Western Union Telegraph Office here surrendered copies of telegrams demanded by counsel for the Government, but they were in cipher, and could not be used.

The Attorney General at Washington will be advised of the result of the trial, and the release of the vessel, which is now in the hands of United States Marshal Carroll, is looked for.

A FEDERAL CENTRAL AMERICA.

Union of Five Republics Made Possible by Liberal Governments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Late advices from Central America indicate a growing sentiment in that country favorable to a federal union of the five republics. The agreement reported at Amapala last Spring between the Presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, to form an offensive and defensive alliance in all matters concerning the outside world, will be referred to the Congresses of these republics when their respective sessions begin next Winter.

It is not doubted that each Congress will promptly ratify the agreement, which will not affect their separate autonomy, but will result in bringing the three into closer commercial and domestic relations and provide at the same time for a united front against foreign aggressions.

It is explained to-day that the absence from the conference of the Presidents of Guatemala and Costa Rica should not be taken as an indication of their indifference to the proposed confederation. The date set for the Ampala meeting, together with the difficulties of travel between the several republics, made it impossible for these Executives to be present, notwithstanding their interest in the matter. If Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador formally agree to the proposed confederation, it will be regarded as the initial step looking to a Federal union of the quintet of republics—a union to which all classes of Central Americans, particularly the wealthy and educated element, are favorable.

Nothing will be done by Guatemala and Costa Rica, however, until the remaining republics shall have first acted. When these also shall have joined the others, a period of three years will elapse before the final step can be taken looking to a compact union of all the States. The fear that Guatemala, because of her larger population, will have a preponderating influence in the proposed new union, is said to be not well grounded. The representation in the National Congress will be similar to that in the United States; that is to say, each of the republics will have two Senators in the upper house of Congress, while the lower house will be composed of representatives chosen according to the population.

The sentiment of a federal union has grown rapidly since the recent threat of Mexico to make war on Guatemala, and the still more recent occupation of Corinto by British forces. Central American statesmen of all degrees now feel that their only safety lies in concerted action against all aggressions, foreign and domestic. What gives strength to the movement is the fact that the Liberal Party, which represents the progressive element of the country, is in control in each of the republics, and favorable to a closer alliance of all the Central American republics.

NEW MINISTER AT COPENHAGEN.

Indication of Wilhelm's Watching the Russian and French Allies.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter, who is a personal friend of the Kaiser, has been nominated German Minister at Copenhagen. This appointment is regarded as the keynote of a policy on the part of Germany to closely watch the developments of the Russo-French entente.

It is reported that Félix Faure, President of the French Republic, has decided to pay a visit to St. Petersburg in the Spring, and has arranged with Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now spending his holidays in France, for a grand demonstration of the united French, Russian, and Danish fleets, to take place at Copenhagen.

RESTORING AVIGNON PALACE.

It Will Be a Christian Museum, but Excites a Wild Prediction.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—To-morrow The Daily News will publish a dispatch from Paris saying that the Town Council of Avignon, acting upon a suggestion of Deputy Pourquery de Boisserin, who is Mayor of the city, has voted carte blanche for the restoration of the historical palace of the Popes, which has long been used as barracks.

It is estimated that the work of restoration will cost 4,250,000f. It is proposed to convert the palace into a "Museum of Christendom." A prominent resident of the city declares that the Sacred College will elect the next Pope from Avignon, where he will reside.

TO CONTEST THE WILL OF FORD.

His Heir, His Son Edward, Will Sustain Mrs. Ford's Contention.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Joseph A. Ford, with her son, Edward Courtney Ford, made a call upon United States Vice Consul Shropshire, at his office, to-day, in reference to the clause in the will of her late husband, Joseph A. Ford of San Francisco, depriving her of any share whatever in his estate. The clause mentioned is as follows:

"As my wife has in all cases acted entirely of her own free will and against what she knew were my wishes, and has asserted that the only reason she did not ask for a divorce was the living which she received from me, I expressly desire that she shall not receive one dollar from my estate, or what will come to me from the estate of my mother."

Mrs. Ford declared to the Vice Consul that the statements contained in the foregoing clause are outrageously false, and announced her intention to contest the will. When she has won her case and proved her wifely devotion, it is her purpose to surrender the estate to her son Edward, who declared to Mr. Shropshire his intention to assist his mother in her efforts to obtain possession of the estate and to vindicate her reputation as a good wife. By the terms of Mr. Ford's will the bulk of his estate is devised to his son Edward.

YILDIZ KIOSK THREATENED.

Extensive Precautions Taken to Guard the Palace and the Sultan.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon prints a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Turkish police officials have discovered a plot among Macedonians to destroy by the use of dynamite the Yildiz Kiosk, the palace of the Sultan, and the Government buildings.

As a result of the discovery the most extensive precautions have been taken at the Yildiz Kiosk to prevent any damage to the palace and possible injury to the Sultan.

GARIBALDI VETERANS REVIEWED.

Ten Thousand Men Carry the Colors of Two Hundred Companies.

ROME, Sept. 23.—King Humbert this forenoon reviewed the Garibaldi veterans and others who took part in the wars for the independence and unification of Italy. The veterans numbered 10,000 men, and carried the colors of 200 companies or other military subdivisions.

Queen Margherita, the Prince of Naples, and all of the members of the Ministry were present. The review was witnessed by an enormous crowd of enthusiastic spectators.

Louis Pasteur's Paralysis Growing.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Le Dix-Neuvième Siècle announces that Louis Pasteur is suffering from paralysis of the legs, and asserts that there are no signs of his condition becoming improved.

An English Honor to Lieut. Peary.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Geographical Society proposes to invite Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, to deliver the opening address at the coming Winter session of the society.

Death of William Rawson Shaw.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23.—William Rawson Shaw, member of Parliament for Halifax and successor to Isaac Butt, leader of the party which started the home rule movement, died at Enniscorthy to-day. He was thirty-five years of age.

Lieut. Cassarts Eaten by Cannibals.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23.—News has been received here that Lieut. Cassarts of the Belgian Army, who captured the murderer of Emin Pasha, has been eaten by cannibals in a remote part of the Congo State.

Conference with Khedive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has gone to Alexandria, with the knowledge of the Sultan, to confer with the Khedive.

Fire Destroys a Swiss Village.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to The Globe from Berne says the village of Bedmen, in the Swiss Canton of Upper Valais, has been destroyed by fire.

Seven Deaths in Geneva Lake.

GENEVA, Sept. 23.—Seven persons were drowned in the lake here yesterday by the sinking of a yacht, which was run down by a steamer.

Cruiser San Francisco at Greenock.

GREENOCK, Sept. 23.—The United States cruiser San Francisco arrived here to-day.

Death of Mgr. Faustl, Papal Assessor.

ROME, Sept. 23.—M. Faustl, Papal Assessor, died at Rome to-day.

MR. WOODRUFF DECLARES WAR

Has Called a Conference to Defeat Schieren's Nomination—The Mayor Will Not Talk of His Candidacy.

Mayor Schieren returned to Brooklyn yesterday, after a month's vacation. As soon as he visited the Mayor's office he was asked whether he will be a candidate for renomination. He declined to answer the question, and said he did not care to discuss that matter at the present time.

There are, however, some people in Brooklyn who are discussing the question, and they seem to be doing it very publicly. Franklin Woodruff, President of the Brooklyn Republican Club, is one of these.

Mr. Woodruff was told yesterday that it is rumored he is arranging for a conference to take place at the Brooklyn Republican Club Wednesday night, to put Mr. Schieren in a position to be renominated by the City Convention, and was asked if such was the fact.

"Wrong—altogether wrong," Mr. Woodruff replied.

"But you are in favor of Mr. Schieren's renomination, are you not?"

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Woodruff, in a determined manner. "I'm against him. So is every other man with common sense."

The Brooklyn Republican Club will meet Wednesday night. Mr. Woodruff has sent out the following notice:

Brooklyn Republican Club,
146 Pierrepont Street.

Dear Sir: You are invited to meet a few gentlemen at the Brooklyn Republican Club, together with some of our representative Republicans from all of the wards in the city, in conference at the rooms of the club, 146 Pierrepont Street, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. Yours respectfully,

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, President.
W. WELWOOD, Secretary.
Brooklyn, Sept. 23, 1895.

Mr. Woodruff has long taken an important part in Brooklyn politics. He was at one time Chairman of the Republican General Committee, and has been considered one of the leaders of the Republican Party in Brooklyn. He is a partisan machine man, and, as such, is thoroughly opposed to Mayor Schieren. Mr. Woodruff belongs to the Willis faction.

Mr. Woodruff, in discussing the call for the conference, said he hoped it would be a public one, that newspaper men could attend, as he did not believe in hiding a light under a bushel. He said the conference was called to discuss candidates and policies.

A significant fact is that the men who have been invited are of the Willis faction, and not a single Worth man has received a call to attend.

It is the feeling among the better class of Republicans that if Mr. Schieren gets the renomination, it will be only through a compact made with Jacob Worth, the Platt leader in Kings County.

It is for this reason that the Worth men have not been invited. Neither Mr. Woodruff nor any of his friends want any Schieren adherents at the conference.

The outcome of the conference will be awaited with considerable interest by the anti-Schieren Republicans of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

Date Set for Them, and Times for Holding Conventions Selected.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee of Kings County met in the Johnston Building, Fulton and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn, last night for the purpose of fixing the times for the primaries and the various conventions.

It was decided to hold the primaries Tuesday, Oct. 1; the City Convention, Thursday, Oct. 3; County Convention, Friday, Oct. 4; Senatorial Conventions, Saturday, Oct. 5; Aldermanic Conventions, Monday, Oct. 7; Assembly Conventions, Tuesday, Oct. 8, and ward conventions, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The City Convention will select a candidate for Mayor and three Civil Justices. The County Convention will nominate a District Attorney, two County Judges, a Surrogate, and two Coroners. Seven Senatorial candidates will be nominated at the Senatorial Conventions, and at the Assembly Conventions, twenty-one candidates are to be named. There will be seven Aldermanic Conventions, and four candidates will be nominated in each, making twenty-eight in all. The ward conventions will simply nominate constables in thirty-one wards.

Morgan—Brooks.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—The wedding of Mrs. Katherine Sumner Brooks, a niece of Bishop Huntington, and Harry K. Morgan, Jr., of the firm of Morgan & Bartlett, brokers, of Wall Street, New-York, was quietly celebrated at St. John's Church to-day.

A score of guests from out of town witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Huntington. Dr. George S. Huntington of New-York gave the bride away, and the best man was Dr. William Morgan of New-York, brother of the bridegroom.

The bride wore an elegant traveling dress of dark brown. A wedding dinner was served at the Norwood Hotel, after which Mr. and Mrs. Morgan left for Boston.

Among the party were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan of Hartford, Dr. and Mrs. George S. Huntington of New-York, the Rev. and Mrs. Brinley Huntington of New-Haven, Dr. and Mrs. Pierson, and P. Bartlett of Stamford, Conn.

AT THE HOTELS.

—State Senator Edmund O'Connor is at the Metropole.

—Mrs. Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin is at the Normandie.

—Edwin F. Uhl, United States Assistant Secretary of State, is at the Astor.

—R. R. Cable of Chicago and Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester are at the Holland.

—Robert Treat Paine of Boston, Justice C. F. Brown of Newburg, and Richard Croker are at the Murray Hill.

—John H. Holmes of Boston, Cornelius Vanderbilt and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia, J. L. M. Curry, formerly United States Minister to Spain; ex-Gov. W. J. Northen of Georgia, and ex-Mayor W. A. Courtenay of Charleston, S. C., are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:45 A. M.—340 Eighth Avenue; dwelling of B. Batch; damage trifling.
7:40 A. M.—285 East Tenth Street; Albert Ficken, grocery and dwelling; damage, $15,000.
8:10 A. M.—410 West Fifty-fourth Street; flat of L. Mertens; damage, $50.
11 A. M.—79 Mulberry Street; dwelling of W. Berada; damage silght.
1:05 P. M.—532 East Eighty-fourth Street; Charles Hild, flat; damage, $20.
1:15 P. M.—33½ Stanton Street; Mrs. Daugel, dwelling; damage slight.
7:05 P. M.—Seventy-ninth Street and Madison Avenue; vacant lot; no damage.
8:35 P. M.—96 and 98 Barclay Street; Doschen & Meyer, chimney; damage trifling.
8:55 P. M.—355 West Twenty-sixth Street; Robert Hunter, tenement; damage, $50.
10:15 P. M.—204 West Sixty-first Street; occupied by Hannah Scanlon; tenement; damage, $50.
10:20 P. M.—1,365 Fulton Avenue; Charles Zinn; damage, $1,000.
10:30 P. M.—134 and 136 West Fourteenth Street; Charles Might; factory; damage, $25.
10:35 P. M.—374 West Fifty-fifth Street; H. C. Sause; dwelling; damage, $25.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. Arrives.

The North German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. arrived at Quarantine at 7:30 o'clock last evening, and was inspected and cleared by Health Officer Doty. The revenue cutter Hudson also met the vessel at Quarantine, having on board two daughters of Edwin F. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, who was a passenger. Mrs. Uhl accompanied her husband.

Other passengers on board were James S. Anthony, George Winthrop Coffin, Frederick J. Depeyster, James Thorne Harper and family, Prof. E. Hilton Jackson, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay Smith, Joel S. Mason, Prof. Elmer T. Merrill, Baronne K. De Saint Seigne, Chevalier Scovel, F. W. Schumacher, David Willcox, R. H. Wilson, and Gustav H. Schwab.

Latest Arrivals.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Sept. 13, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 P. M.

SS Craigmore, (Br.,) Crosbie, Vera Cruz Aug. 30, via Tampico Sept. 13, with mdse to William Johnston Company, Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Shanklin, Glasgow Sept. 12, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

Bark Luigi, (Ital.,) de Gregori, Lisbon 43 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Keemun, (Br.,) Capt. Castle, sld. from Foo-Choo for New-York yesterday.

JOHN DREW IN A NEW PLAY

"That Imprudent Young Couple" by H. G. Carleton.

ANOTHER EMPIRE FIRST NIGHT

The English Version of "Hotel du Libre Echange" at Hoyt's, and a Revival of "The Love Chase."

Mr. Drew, accompanied by Miss Adams, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Byron, and the other members of his company, began an engagement at the Empire Theatre last night which is to last well into the Autumn. He was welcomed cordially by a large audience. Perhaps these are trite sentences with which to begin an account of an event so auspicious, but they must serve. The night was hot.

Mr. Drew, or rather his manager, Mr. Charles Frohman, chose for the medium of his reappearance, a comedy in three acts, written for him by Mr. Henry Guy Carleton, called "That Imprudent Young Couple." The new play contains some of the best work Mr. Carleton has ever done, which is saying a great deal, considering his relative position among the few American dramatists. Many of its scenes are infused with genuine humor. There are passages of sentiment—such as those in the long interview between a young husband and wife in Act I.—so delicate and true that they seemed last night to equal any writing in the English drama of the last half century. In some scenes the dramatist stood fairly on the level of Pinero. But, alas, he sank, in others, to the level of—but why name names? Mr. Carleton, himself, in his careless moods, can out-Herod all the Herods of the school of acrobatic farce.

His aim in "That Imprudent Young Couple" was clearly to construct a comedy as diaphanous in texture as "The Butterflies," which yet should touch surely, if lightly, that note of pathos which is always near to merriment. The situation upon which the comedy is based might well be treated with seriousness, by which we do not mean long-visaged solemnity, but with a franker recognition of the facts of life. Mr. Carleton, however, has essayed to keep his personages in that realm of comedy in which nothing is ever very serious; and with his treatment of his theme we surely have no right to quarrel.

John Annesley and Marion Dunbar have been married after a ten days' acquaintance at Lenox. They return to Tuxedo, as it presently appears, under embarrassing circumstances, for two important letters written by the bride, announcing the clandestine marriage to persons who ought to know about it, repose in the groom's overcoat pocket. In the ecstasy of bliss he forgot to post them.

Annesley is dependent for his income upon an irascible and practical uncle, who is naturally much displeased by the young man's secret marriage. When it transpires that the mother of the bride is a former wife of this uncle, divorced and married again; that the groom had been betrothed, in an off-hand way, to a frivolous young lady, present at Tuxedo, and that the bride had been as good as engaged to another young man, the posture of events is made clear to the spectators. Unfortunately, for two-thirds of the play, this posture is not varied.

The first act is novel and bright, there is eloquence in the text, and the workmanship is of a fine quality. Act II. deteriorates, though the scene of the young wife's joyous return from a shopping tour in which she has expended most of her one thousand-dollar wedding present to the husband whose income has suddenly been reduced from $15,000 to $1,800 is as good comedy as we could hope for, not only in its matter, but in every detail of the manner of its treatment. In this act, however, Mr. Carleton's wit degenerates into specimens of antithesis as "Uncle Elias does not know a dollar from a mince pie," and "You had as much right to trifle with matrimony as a hen has to dabble with Wagner."

Act III. is crude, halting, and meritorious only in one scene, between the husband and wife. The text is often flat. Too much is made of a graveyard badly painted on the back cloth, and in this, we fancy, Mr. Drew is to blame. He must have been "reaching" for lines. No writer so clever as Mr. Carleton would have deliberately written three jokes about those tombstones to kill each other. The dénouement lags, and that story of the misdoings at a French ball twenty-two years before will not do at all.

The episodic passages involving the matrimonial affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Goltry and the infatuation of "the goslings" are plain reminders of the "comic relief" in "John-a-Dreams." One scene, the last in which these personages appear, was so much like that acted on the same stage last season by Mr. Edeson, Miss de Wolfe, and Mr. Finney, that first nighters were astonished. These coincidences will happen, though, and Haddon Chambers is scarcely a subject for plagiarism, even if Mr. Carleton were open to suspicion. It is more to the point that this "comic relief" was poor stuff in "John-a-Dreams," and is quite as poor here.

Mr. Drew played with his accustomed vivacity and tact, while Miss Adams was a vision of sweetness as the bride. There was no lack of variety in the acting of either, Mr. Byron was continuously droll as a youth in whose nature wisdom and imbecility were froces of equal strength. Much of this rôle is very good stuff. If the play succeeds, however, it will be on account of its pretty, droll, but often touching, representation of the trials of two young folks just married, and in spite of some very obvious faults. The sensible part of the audience received it politely, liked its good points, and were sometimes a trifle bored.

John Annesley	John Drew
Daniel Tobin	Harry Harwood
Elias Tobin	Leslie Allen
Nicholas Goltry	Lewis Baker
Spencer Faraday Caliber	Arthur Byron
Langdon Endicott	Herbert Ayling
Hawkins	Frank Lamb
Jeanette	Anna Belmont
Katharine	Ethel Barrymore
Lucy	Annie Adams
Mrs. Woodbury Dunbar	Virginia Buchanan
Marion	Maud Adams

"GAY PARISIANS" AT HOYT'S.

A Cautious Translation of a Highly Ingenious French Farce.

People who were in Paris during the run of "L'Hotel du Libre Echange," a farce by George Feydeau and Maurice Desvallières, have professed, since their return, to have been startled and more or less shocked by the extreme boldness of its levity and the unusual depth of its naughtiness. "The Gay Parisians," which somebody too cautious to put his name on the play-bill has constructed out of this promising material, was presented at Hoyt's Theatre last evening, but it proved to be quite harmless. So the audience, which may or may not have been disappointed at this fact, sat through the first act in silence, managed to laugh with considerable frequency during the second, and wondered at the deft ingenuity with which all the carefully arranged confusion was straightened out in the third. Most of the people present probably decided after all was over that "The Gay Parisians" is a piece considerably more Parisian than gay, and, on the whole, poor stuff upon which to waste the talents of actors so competent as several of those in this company, and who worked hard and conscientiously to no other effect than to avoid an out-and-out failure.

Whether it is seven or eight thousand times that farces have been built around the idea of a jealous wife who seeks to revenge her husband's neglect by imitating his reprehensible conduct, there are no statistics at hand to show, but every persistent theatregoer has seen at least a hundred of them, some rough and noisy, others gravely intent on teaching something or other which all the world would admit as a self-evident proposition. That another has been added to the list does no particular harm. The present specimen, like so many of its predecessors, begins with the quarrel between a young husband and wife, and then the inevitable best friend suggests retaliation in kind to the injured wife. The suggestion is of course accepted and away go she and the friend to that familiar restaurant, where the characters in the play chase each other through doors and up and down stairways until each of them has acquired the name of somebody else and a general cataclysm is impending. This all happened in the regular way, last night, and such observers as had not seen such happenings on too many other stages were amused more than a little. They even laughed when Mr. Ferguson, who played the tempter's rôle, was made ill by the smoking of a long cigar. Fortunately he disappeared through one of the many doors just before his nausea became uncontrollable. A raid by the police brought events to a climax soon after his recovery and return, and then all the mistakes as to identity were either confirmed or cleared away to everybody's satisfaction.

This last operation was performed with unusual neatness, and whatever of originality "The Gay Parisians" has was then utilized. Ingenuity does not well replace wit, however, and an ending even superficially credible is rather useless in a farce with but little else to commend it.

Miss Odette Tyler, as the wife thirsting for vengeance, was a most charming spectacle, and shook her warmly colored wealth of crinkly hair vivaciously. Had there been any acting for her to do, there is no reason to suppose she would not have done it to the satisfaction of every beholder. Mr. Ferguson apparently believed in the words he spoke, and was funny more than once. Mr. James Barrows and four handsome daughters from one scene of excitement to another with skill, and Mrs. E. J. Phillips, as the wicked friend's over-mature wife, accomplished work that for a moment or two approached real comedy. There were others in the cast who were obviously well-intentioned, but they will get no more fame from their present engagement than that which may result from the appearance of their names in the following list, which is impressive at least for length.

Joseph Pinglet	W. J. Ferguson
Angelique	Mrs. Phillips
Paillard	Charles Wells
Marcella	Odette Tyler
Mathieu	James Barrows
Hyacinthe	Marguriette Gordon
Violet	Clara Norton
Daisy	Vergie Graves
Rose	Winona Shannon
Maxime	W. R. Shirley
Boulot	Joseph Humphreys
Bastien	George Backus
Earnest	Frank A. Connor
Botticelli	Charles Greene
Brochard	Louis Hendricks
Victorine	Josephine Hall
Miss Connell	Mollie Sherwood

MISS WAINWRIGHT IN OLD COMEDY.

Careful Presentation of "The Love Chase" at the Harlem Opera House.

There was a very creditable performance of Sheridan Knowles's antique comedy, "The Love Chase," at the Harlem Opera House last night. Miss Marie Wainwright, deserting the more romantic rôles with which her name is most intimately associated, gave a comprehensive portrayal of Constance.

Miss Wainwright, always conscientious in her work, was never more so than last night. In appearance, in the display of cordial friendship for Neighbor Wildrake, the sportsman, and of scorn for the fop he becomes under the spell of love for her, and in depicting the phases of love as her heart is affected by the apparent desertion of Wildrake for another, Miss Wainwright was consistent always and always charming.

Her support was capable. Nathaniel Hartwig acted Wildrake with considerable force in the earlier scenes, and with enough of affectation later. Barton Hill as Sir William Fondlove, the ever-youthful and conceited old fop who lays siege to the heart of the Widow Green, was painstaking and successful.

Of the other members of the company, Miss Hattie Russell, who gave a vivacious portrayal of the Widow Green, deserves particular mention. The costumes were rich, the scenery presentable, and the incidental music well selected.

Miss Wainwright spoke an epilogue written by Julian Magnus, a dainty piece of advice to young and old, on love making, which, with a gavotte danced by the company, brought an enjoyable performance to a close.

Wildrake	Nathaniel Hartwig
Sir William Fondlove	Barton Hill
Waller	Joseph Zahner
Trueworth	Geoffery Stein
Neville	Alfred Burnham
Humphries	John Borden
Lash	Cecil Magnus
Widow Green	Hattie Russell
Lydia	Gertrude Elliott
Phoebe	Jane Holly
Amelia	Kate Bromley
Constance	Marie Wainwright

Clever Variety at Tony Pastor's.

Harry Morris's company took possession at Tony Pastor's last evening and furnished an entertainment well worth seeing. It demonstrated the advantages that a manager may enjoy with a company of specialists at his command. Mr. Morris utilizes his clever performers in a variety of ways. He is able to present them not only in the sketches in which they are adept, but also in effective combinations, notably in a skit called "The Girl Bachelors' Club" and in a most amusing burlesque of "Trilby." The full company is engaged in both of these productions, with the leading parts distributed among performers well able to bring out all their possibilities. The friendly rivalry thus excited serves as an incentive to good work. Frequenters of this resort are thus assured there this week one of the best shows of the year in the variety line.

The individual sketches are also of a superior order. John T. Hanson presents in the Yankee clodhopper a character study of laughable qualities. Harry Emerson and Annie Carter and Leila Trimble, the singer, fill time in the programme acceptably. Living pictures are introduced in an elaborate series by Clarice Terry and others, whom Miss Teddy Pasquelena introduces with fun in rhyme. Nettie De Coursey's song, "Won't You Marry Me?" is quite dainty and fetching enough to tempt imitation. Coakley and Genaro give an exhibition of buck and wing dancing such as is not often approached by burnt-cork performers. The show has no dull moments.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

At the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, "The Foundling," the farce which had such a long run at Hoyt's last season, was presented. The cast is practically the same as last season, including Cissy Fitzgerald, whose graceful dance is one of the leading features. Judging from the applause which marked the progress of the performance, "The Foundling" has made the same hit in Brooklyn that characterized it in this city. Next week "The Merry World" will be presented at this house.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

"A Girl Up to Date" was the farce presented at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last night, and it proved a popular success. Frank Currier was at the head of the company of comedians which interpreted the fun, and his support was good. The play ran over 200 nights at Terry's London Theatre under a different name. It is booked for only one week in Brooklyn. Next week Marie Wainwright will appear in this house, presenting "A Daughter of Eve" and "The Love Chase."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Keith's Union Square Theatre.—Severus Schaffer reappeared at the Union Square Theatre yesterday, and performed some of his wonderful feats in jugglery and equilibrism. He was greeted with lots of applause, which he fairly earned. A. W. F. MacCollin and Fannie D. Hall introduced a new musical comedy, called "Hans and Josephine," Mr. MacCollin being made up to represent Napoleon. The vaudeville bill was a long and entertaining one, and will be repeated all this week.

—Koster & Bial's.—At Koster & Bial's big music hall last night Clara Wieland introduced some new popular songs, and the Sam Lockhart elephants performed some new tricks. Florence Levey, the "Gaiety Girl," did some new dances, and Granto and Maud appeared in their eccentric wire act. A number of other well-known artists appeared in the long bill, which proved perfectly satisfactory to the great audience in attendance.

Eden Musée.—The concerts at the Eden Musée were heartily enjoyed yesterday by an audience which was very large, considering the temperature. Concerts will form the only entertainment at this house hereafter, and changes of great scope are already under way in the building. New additions are being made continually to the collection of wax figures, and the Musée is an institution which is liberally patronized by citizens and strangers.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—Richard Golden, for many years a star in "Old Jed Prouty," appeared at Proctor's Palace yesterday, and delivered a humorous monologue, which was greatly appreciated. George Lockhart's performing elephants are as popular as ever, and the Zalva trio and Billie Barlowe also remain as leading attractions. The bill is long and entertaining for admirers of vaudeville.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Maggie Cline was received with as much enthusiasm as ever at Proctor's Theatre, in West Twenty-third Street, yesterday. She is one of those stars who seem never to lose their power over the public. Bonnie Thornton, James Thornton, and a number of other artists contributed to the performance, which was of the usual strong kind presented at this house.

—Grand Opera House.—The Empire Theatre success of two years ago, "Sowing the Wind," was presented by one of Charles Frohman's companies at the Grand Opera House last night, and drew a full house. J. H. Gilmour played Mr. Brabazon, and Marie Hampton Rosamund. The performance was a very conscientious one, and pleased the west side audience greatly.

—Madison Square Garden.—Nate Salsbury's Black America began the second and last week of its engagement at the Madison Square Garden last night before a crowded audience. The performance of the colored artists is unique and interesting, and fairly deserves the liberal patronage it is receiving. Matinées are given on Wednesday and Saturday.

MINEOLA FAIR TO BE HELD THIS WEEK

Exhibits Will Be Fine and Many Attractions Will Be There.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 23.—The fifty-fourth exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held on the fair grounds here to-morrow, and continue for the remainder of the week. The exhibition will include trotting races each day on the society's half-mile track, fine exhibits of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, and pigeons, besides displays of flowers, farm machinery, carriages, and the handiwork of Long Island women.

The society has offered premiums amounting to over $12,000. The number of exhibitors will exceed that of any former fair. The fair grounds have been put in excellent condition, and there will be music, peanuts, lemonade, and hosts of pretty Long Island girls, besides the other attractions.

Special trains will be run from all parts of Long Island by the Long Island Railroad, and big crowds of visitors are expected on each of the five days.

NEW-YORK'S FIRST "TROLLEY PARTY"

Harlem Wheelmen Have an Enjoyable Ride to Yonkers.

"Trolley parties," which have become popular in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and other cities, are no longer unknown to New-York.

The Harlem Wheelmen, numbering about 150 bicyclists, gave a delightful excursion last night over the lines of the Union Railway Company. The party occupied three cars, each being illuminated with 100 electric lights of various colors. Starting from One Hundred and

A RACE FOR ETHELWYNN

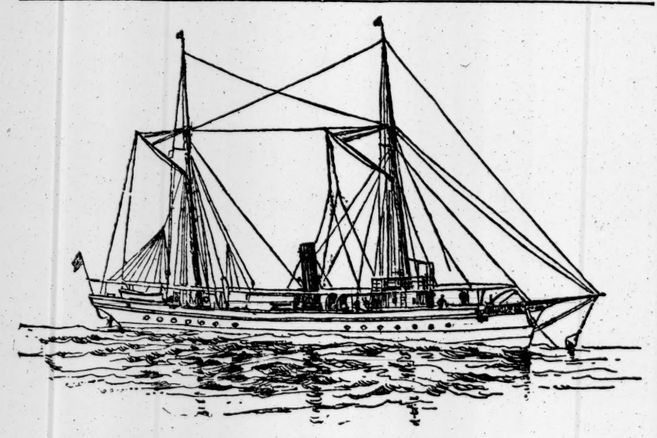
Spruce IV. Beaten Nearly Eight Minutes Off Oyster Bay.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR THE ENGLISH

Ethelwynn a Remarkable Boat at Windward Work—Spruce IV. Gains When Running Free—Another Race To-day.

The Ethelwynn, the champion of the American fifteen-footers, beat the Spruce IV., the English visitor, by 7 minutes 41 seconds in a twelve-mile race on the Sound yesterday. The race was the first of a series for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian International Challenge Cup for small boats, and, judging by the way the two yachts sailed yesterday, the Seawanhaka trophy will keep the America's Cup company in this country, at least until another challenger arrives.

The racers had a variety of weather yesterday. The race began in a light breeze. Then the wind freshened until it



The Oneida.
Commodore Benedict's Flagship.

was quite strong, and toward the finish of the race it dropped to a fair sailing breeze.

The members of the Race Committee were among the guests on Commodore E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, and all the signals were, of course, given from the Oneida. The two yachts were towed out from Oyster Bay to the starting line at noon, and when the Oneida joined them the course given was northeast. This meant three miles to leeward and return, sailed twice over. The wind was very light from the southwest.

The preliminary signal was given at 12:30. Ten minutes later a preparatory signal was given, and at 12:45 came the starting signal. Both yachts were close to the line, and, as the signal was given, booms were eased off the starboard, and they ran for the line. The Ethelwynn led the Spruce IV. by five seconds. Spinnakers were set to port, and for a few moments the Ethelwynn held her position. Then Mr. Brand got his boat right behind the American, and, taking the Ethelwynn's wind, crawled up, and, after five minutes' sailing, the two were on even terms. The Spruce gradually forged ahead, and soon had a lead of 200 yards.

The wind at 10 o'clock grew a little stronger and the Ethelwynn, catching the Spruce and at 1:20 the two tiny racers were again even. The Ethelwynn did not stop there, though, but went on and led to the outer mark.

At 1:38 the Ethelwynn's spinnaker was taken in and her boom jibed over to port. She was close on the outer mark. The Spruce followed the Ethelwynn's example. The Ethelwynn turned the outer mark at 1:39:40 and the Spruce at 1:39:57, so that down the wind the American yacht had gained 17 seconds.

They started off on the starboard tack for the beat back, heading toward Lloyd's Neck. The tide was running to the east, and the Ethelwynn at once showed her ability at going to windward by outpointing and outfooting the English boat. The Ethelwynn held this tack until 2:01:00 and then headed out on the Sound on the port tack. The Spruce stood in a little further to the shore than her rival, and did not tack until 2:05:45. The wind had freshened considerably, and the two yachts worked along the beach to the point in good style. Mr. Ball, the skipper of the Ethelwynn, worked the tide well. He made several short hitches along the shore, and managed to work clear of the point at 2:21:00, and then on the starboard tack headed up Oyster Bay.

The Spruce did not tack nearly as often as the Ethelwynn, and she headed up the bay on the starboard tack at 2:24:30. The

Commodore E. C. Benedict,
Who Entertains the Race Committee.

wind was then quite strong, and the two boats staggered along, making good weather of it. The Ethelwynn was much the stiffer of the two, and she gradually drew further and further away from the English boat. Mr. Brand seemed to pinch the Spruce, her sails fluttered considerably, and were not kept as full as those of the Ethelwynn. At 2:28:00 the Ethelwynn tacked to port, and 4 minutes later the Spruce tacked in her wake. For such small boats the water had become quite rough, and they jumped up and down on the waves, throwing spray with their bows, just as the Defender and the Valkyrie did in the first race for the America's Cup off Sandy Hook. The wind was drawing out of Oyster Bay in strong puffs, and each boat got several knockdowns. The Spruce was luffed considerably more than the Ethelwynn to ease her in these puffs.

This tack was a long one. The Ethelwynn tacked to starboard at 2:52:00, and the Spruce at 2:54:20. They were nearing the mark at the end of the first round. The Ethelwynn held the starboard tack until 2:59:30, and then Mr. Ball threw her to port. Mr. Brand tacked a minute later, but the Spruce was a long way behind. At 3:03:15 the Spruce tacked to starboard, and at 3:05:40 to port, for the mark. The times taken as the yachts hove round were: Ethelwynn, 3:02:02; Spruce, 3:08:07. On the three-mile beat the Ethelwynn had added 5 minutes 48 seconds to her lead.

Booms were eased off to port and the yachts started on the second round. Mr. Field had the Ethelwynn's spinnaker out 1 minute 10 seconds after rounding. "Tom" Wade, the crew of the Spruce, was smarter, though. He stuck the spinnaker out and had it sheeted home 50 seconds after rounding. It was expected that, in the fresh breeze, the Spruce would cut down much of the American boat's lead. She started off well, but the wind dropped before half the journey had been covered. Both boats carried their spinnakers until close to the outer mark, when they took them in smartly, and jibed around the stake. The times at this mark were: Ethelwynn, 3:36:58; Spruce, 3:42:02. On the run, the Spruce had cut down the Ethelwynn's lead by just a minute.

The same tactics were followed as on the first round. Both stood on the starboard tack toward Lloyd's Neck, and the strong tide set them well up Huntington Harbor. The Ethelwynn tacked to port at 4:03:00, and the Spruce at 4:05:30. The wind then hauled to the south, and both yachts were able to lay their courses to the finish. The Ethelwynn continued to gain, but this time it was probably due to her getting the first of the change of wind. The Ethelwynn finished at 4:47:15 and the Spruce at 4:54:56. On the last leg the Ethelwynn had gained 2 minutes and 36 seconds.

Both yachts were saluted and cheered at the finish, and Mr. Brand and "Tom" Wade of Wivenhoe stood up in the Spruce and gave three cheers for the Ethelwynn. The tiny racers were then towed back to the club landing. Later, when Spruce IV. came up with her competitor on the way in, Owner Field and his helmsman, Mr. Ball, joined with friends on their towing launch in several rounds of "three cheers and a tiger for Mr. Brand, Spruce IV., and Wade of Wivenhoe." The pleasantest part of it all was that on the club float, where the boat rivals met, there was the jolliest of handshaking, the while Brand begging for a bottle of ginger ale, because his water bottle sprung a-leak before he was half through the race, and as he said: "My boy 'Tom' and I want a bit of a swallow."

Mr. Brand congratulated Mr. Field of the Ethelwynn on his victory, and remarked: "You did us right lively on the wind to-day, didn't you, though."

Among the yachts out on the Sound were the steamers Ituna, Nirvana, Jean, Alcedo, Aquilo, Marietta, Marguerite, Nomad, and Vision, the schooner Ariel, and the sloops Eurybia, Sagitta, and Consuelo.

The two yachts will race to-day over a triangular course, two miles to each leg. The course will be sailed over twice. For the benefit of those who want to see the race the steamer Aurora will leave the Battery at 8:45 A. M. and the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 9:15, stopping at the club dock at Oyster Bay.

The official record of the four legs of the course, twice to leeward before the wind and twice to windward, is as follows:

FIRST LEG.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	First Mark. H. M. S.	Elapsed. H. M. S.
Ethelwynn	12:45:00	1:39:40	00:54:25
Spruce IV.	12:45:00	1:39:57	00:54:37

In three miles before the wind Ethelwynn beats Spruce IV. 0:17.

SECOND LEG.

Name.	First Mark. H. M. S.	Second Mark. H. M. S.	Elapsed. H. M. S.
Ethlwynn	1:39:40	3:02:02	1:22:22
Spruce IV.	1:39:57	3:08:07	1:28:10

In three miles to windward Ethelwynn beats Spruce IV. 5:48.

THIRD LEG.

Name.	Second Mark. H.M.S.	Third Mark H.M.S.	Elps'd. H.M.S.
Ethelwynn	3:02:02	3:36:58	00:34:56
Spruce IV.	3:08:07	3:42:03	00:33:56

In the second three miles of running Spruce IV. beats Ethelwynn 1 minute.

FOURTH LEG, (Windward Work.)

Name.	Third Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elaps'd. H.M.S.
Ethelwynn	3:36:58	4:47:15	1:10:17
Spruce IV.	3:42:03	4:54:56	1:12:53

Ethelwynn beats Spruce IV. on the second trial "on the wind" by 2 minutes 36 seconds.

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elaps'd. H.M.S.
Ethelwynn	12:45:00	4:47:15	4:02:15
Spruce IV.	12:45:00	4:54:56	4:09:56

FORMAL CUP CHALLENGE.

The Distant Shore Will Try for America's Cup.

A formal challenge from Charles D. Rose for a race for the America's Cup next year is now on its way here. It is coming from the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and the wording of the challenge was received by cable yesterday afternoon by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New-York Yacht Club from Percy Thellusson, Secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. It is as follows:

"I, on behalf of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and in the name of Charles D. Rose, a member of the club, challenge to sail a series of matches for the America's Cup in 1896 with the cutter yacht Distant Shore. Load water-line length, 89 feet. Letter follows."

The cablegram was received at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a short time afterward Secretary Oddie sent to Mr. Thellusson the following cable reply:

"Cable announcing challenge series of matches for the America's Cup of 1896 from your club in behalf of Charles D. Rose, received. Consider same formal. Will be acted upon at special meeting of club, to be called on receipt of your letter."

Secretary Oddie also sent the following cablegram to Mr. Rose:

"I beg to announce the receipt of a cable to the club from the Royal Victoria in your behalf for a series of matches for the America's Cup, 1896. The same is considered a formal challenge, and will be acted upon at a special meeting, to be called on receipt of letter from Mr. Thellusson."

The members of the New-York Yacht Club are delighted with the news. They talked of the challenge and of Mr. Rose in the clubhouse yesterday, and they think that a challenge coming so soon after the defeat of the Valkyrie shows that the English take the club's side against Lord Dunraven.

Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee, when told the news said:

"This, indeed, is a very sportsmanlike challenge, and I am very glad to hear of it. Of course, our committee has nothing to do with it, but when the direct challenge arrives I have no doubt that a special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club will be called, and a new Cup Committee appointed.

"In his preliminary cable Mr. Rose said that he begged to challenge for the America's Cup next year, the race to be sailed on conditions satisfactory to the Cup Committee. In this cablegram Mr. Rose bears out his previous cablegram and leaves the conditions absolutely in the hands of any cup committee that may be appointed.

"Whether I shall be a member of that committee or not, I can now say positively that the very fairest possible conditions will be adopted. This is good news, indeed, for American yachtsmen, and, in my opinion, it will not be necessary for us to build another cup defender in order to beat the Distant Shore."

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Passed East—Steam yachts Sylvia, Edward M. Brown; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Nomad, T. J. Byrne; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler.

Passed West—Steam yachts Nada, C. R. Flint; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Veto, George Law, and Kanapaha, the Rev. William L. Moore. Schooner yacht Her Royal Highness, Frederick De Funiak, and sloop yacht Carita, F. E. Barnes.

Came to Anchor Here from Larchmont—Schooner yacht Arethusa, Charles Whann.

Left Here Last Night—Steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt, for Newport. Sloop yacht Sasqua, Henry Andruss, from New-York for New-Rochelle.

The steam yacht Cossette, C. A. Tateman, was hauled out at Piepgras's yard to stop a leak in the condenser, clean, and paint bottom.

The sloop yacht Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan, arrived in tow at Henry Piepgras's yard, from New-Rochelle. Her spars, sails, and running rigging will be stored at this place. The yacht will remain here until Mr. Iselin decides where to put her into Winter quarters.

Tennis Honors for the Mileses.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 23.—The invitation tennis tournament of the Morris County Golf Club was brought to a close here this afternoon. As expected, the visiting players from Orange carried off all the honors. George H. Miles captured first place in both singles and doubles, and was playing steadily from 2 o'clock this afternoon until long after sunset. In the final round of the singles, Miles beat Gould only after a long five-set struggle, which occupied the greater part of the afternoon. Gould won two of the first three sets, but went completely to pieces in the fifth, and was badly beaten.

In the doubles the Miles brothers had an easy task in defeating Forbes and Walker, though the last set was played in semi-darkness. The scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Final Round—George H. Miles beat Clifford A. Gould, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—Final Round—Robert M. Miles and George H. Miles beat J. D. Forbes and M. Walker, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS WIN

They Defeat the Philadelphias by 2 Wickets and 4 Runs.

A WELL-PLAYED INNINGS BY STUDENTS

Victory Snatched from Defeat by the Oxford and Cambridge Boys in the International Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—A large crowd was present at the Germantown Cricket Club grounds, at Manheim, to-day, to witness the conclusion of the international cricket match between the Oxford and Cambridge teams and the gentlemen of Philadelphia. A close and exciting finish was expected, and it was brought off.

The game really proved one of the most exciting ever played in this city, for the result was uncertain up to the last, with now one side having a slight advantage, and again the other. The Englishmen certainly played a grand uphill game, and their victory by 4 runs and 2 wickets was well deserved. Few of the local experts gave them credit for being able to make 217 runs on the third day of the match, on a wicket which must have suffered from the hard work performed on it, and their victory must, therefore, be something of a surprise.

One material element in the victory was the splendid work of H. A. Arkwright and C. E. M. Wilson, whose plucky stand and long partnership really won the match. It was not expected that these men would have come off the way they did, but they had their minds down to it, as each one of the others also had, and the fact that eight men of the ten scored double figures shows how they all strove for the victory.

Play was late in starting, and it was not until 12:05 o'clock that the Philadelphians took the field. Capt. Mitchell had carefully inspected the wicket on his arrival, and, contrary to his custom, had ordered the heavy rolls put over it, although he would not allow it to be swept. With his inseparable partner, V. T. Hill, the English Captain started the batting, and runs came fast. G. S. Patterson was given the first over, and Mitchell sent him twice to the off-boundary for 8 runs. J. B. King was given the leather at the other wicket, and a single to Hill resulted. The next over brought up 10, and then each batsman served freely. Thirty went up without the desired separation being effected, but 2 runs later, a good catch by F. H. Bohlen, close to the ropes at the clubhouse, produced the downfall of the English Captain for an even dozen.

F. W. Milligan came next, and on his arrival the play immediately steadied down. The new-comer, usually a hard and vigorous hitter, exhibited the utmost caution and patience, and Hill followed his example. The wicket was playing splendidly, and King's bowling did not get up as much as expected, but both batsmen had considerable difficulty in scoring from it. The partnership lasted just half an hour, for 10 runs, when Hill was caught by Wood in the slips for a good innings of 22.

N. F. Druce followed, and he did not take long to get into double figures; he made a rather risky stroke off King through the slips, and when E. W. Clark relieved the last-named bowler, he might have been caught, but the runs came steadily, and when at length Milligan was bowled by Patterson for a good, steady inning of 20, the total had advanced to 71.

F. A. Phillipps then joined Druce, and the pair settled down to good, steady work. The runs came slowly, but surely, and at 84 King, who had been relieved by Clark at 60, was put back. No separation took place before luncheon, however, at which time the total had advanced to 95, with Druce 24 and Phillipps 13.

After the interval, King and Baily again took up the bowling, and the runs again began to come very slowly. The century went up amid applause, but when a possible chance by Druce to Baily at third man was refused, American stock took a fall. Phillipps, however, did not have the same luck, and a catch at short slip by Wood, off Patterson, produced his downfall, with the total at 109.

C. E. M. Wilson was next, and, with Druce credited with 40, 120 soon went up. H. P. Baily then relieved Patterson, and the young Surrey man soon had his half century. Wilson played with great patience, and was content to watch Druce make the runs, while he kept up his wicket. H. P. Baily relieved Patterson at 129, but 130 and 140 followed each other, and, with Druce well set, things were becoming interesting. The young Surrey man, however, then elevated one of Kings, to W. Brockie, at mid-off, and the fifth wicket was down, with Druce having 57 opposite his name.

Great things were expected of W. McG. Hemmingway, who came next, but after Wilson had added 6, with two hits off Baily, giving him double figures, the last corner was splendidly taken at third man by F. H. Bohler, who got the ball low down, and the first man to fail to score or make double figures was out.

Arkwright then came in, and, with 71 runs still required to win, the hopes of the Philadelphians were renewed. Both batsmen, however, played in good style, and slowly but surely the lead was reduced. After fifteen minutes' steady work 60 was all the advantage the Philadelphians had. Seven runs later E. W. Clark was given the ball, but by patient work by both batsmen this was reduced to 50, and then 40, amid great excitement. Baily was again tried, but Arkwright made the runs and Wilson kept up his wicket, and Capt. Brockie was at his wits' end to know what to do. King was rapidly tiring, and his bowling was becoming expensive, but if he were taken off, who was to go on?

The "decades" went up with great regularity, and, as 160, 170, and 180 went up without the partnership being broken, victory appeared to be fast slipping away. At 189 Baily again relieved Clark, but the runs still came, and when a fine drive by Arkwright brought up 200, a big cheer went up. Baily then bowled down the ball in sheer desperation. It was well pitched up on the off, and Arkwright thought to get another boundary. It went up in the slips, however, and the long partnership was at length at an end.

The game was as good as won, however. J. J. Robinson rattled up 13 in lively style and tied the score, and, when he retired on a good catch by Altemus at long off W. W. Lowe came in, and a hit by him for 4 to the ladies' clubhouse gave the Englishmen the victory, with two wickets to spare.

The following is the score:

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
G. S. Patterson, not out	109	b. Lowe	67
W. W. Noble, b. Hartley	5	b. Milligan	14
A. M. Wood, c. Druce, b. Milligan	3	b. Milligan	8
C. Coates, b. Milligan	2	c. sub, (King,) b. Milligan	0
F. H. Bohlen, b. Hartley	1	b. Lowe	5
E. W. Clark, l. b. w., b. Arkwright	6	b. Lowe	0
F. W. Ralston, b. Wilson	53	b. Lowe	9
W. Brockie, c. Druce, b. Milligan	10	b. Lowe	4
F. L. Altemus, b. Milligan	0	c. Hartley, b. Milligan	2
J. B. King, l. b. w., b. Milligan	12	not out	11
H. P. Baily, b. Milligan	13	b. Lowe	2
Byes	14	byes	15
Leg byes	3	leg bye	1
Wides	2		
No balls	1		
Total	234	Total	138

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Milligan	164	12	71	6
Hartley	166	4	75	2
Lowe	80	1	19	0
Arkwright	35	1	18	1
Hill	10	0	16	0
Wilson	20	1	15	1

Wides—Milligan, 1; Hill, 1. No balls—Hartley, 1.

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Milligan	130	7	65	4
Hartley	55	1	19	0
Arkwright	65	3	25	0
Lowe	68	7	15	6

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
F. Mitchell, b. King	3	c. Bohlen, b. Patterson	12
V. T. Hill, c. Noble, b. Baily	41	c. Wood, b. Patterson	22
W. McG. Hemmingway, b. Baily	20	c. Bohlen, b. King	20
N. F. Druce, b. King	30	c. Brockie, b. King	57
C. E. M. Wilson, c. Wood, b. Baily	11	not out	20
F. A. Phillipps, b King	2	c. Wood, b. Patterson	18
F. W. Milligan, c. Coates, b. King	14	b. Patterson	20
J. J. Robinson, c. Noble, b. King	3	c. Altemus, b. Baily	13
H. A. Arkwright, not out	9	c. King, b. Baily	35
W. W. Lowe, c. Wood b. King	8	not out	4
J. C. Hartley, b. King	0		
Byes	12	Byes	16
Leg byes	1	Leg byes	1
Wides	1	Wides	1
No balls	1	No balls	1
Total	156	Total	220

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Patterson	25	0	12	0
King	128	9	55	7
Baily	110	7	74	3

Wides—Baily, 1. No balls—King, 1.

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Patterson	140	5	67	4
King	104	14	80	2
Clark	50	2	28	0
Baily	45	3	26	2

Wides—Baily, 1. No balls—King, 1.

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

FIRST INNINGS.

Cambridge 6 54 89 110 112 123 130 139 156 156
Philadelphia ...6 14 24 27 61 154 184 188 210 234

SECOND INNINGS.

Philadelphia ...37 63 69 88 88 104 111 115 115 134
Cambridge 32 42 71 109 140 146 202 216

PLENTY OF SPORT AT ELMSFORD.

Golf Cups to be Played for, and a Grand Ball in Prospect.

The Knollwood Country Club at Elmsford, Westchester County, is going to be kept unusually lively during the coming few weeks with golf matches and other social amusements. The ladies' teas, which have been given fortnightly during the Summer, have proved very successful, having been attended by most of the Westchester County residents in the immediate vicinity. This week is to be a particularly active one, as two events of importance have been arranged. The first is the club ball next Friday night, and the second is a handicap golf tournament for a silver cup, presented by the Vice President of the club, Mr. P. Gilbert Thebaud.

The ball Friday night will be one of the social features of the season in Westchester County. The committee, which is an excellent one, has spared no pains to make it a success. The club will be attractively decorated for the occasion, and a large tent will be erected adjoining the clubhouse, for dancing purposes. A special floor for dancing in the tent has been made. There will also be dancing in the handsome ballroom of the clubhouse, and two bands of music will be provided, one in the tent and one in the ballroom. The list of the patronesses is made up from the membership of the club, and a great deal of its success will be due to their energetic efforts. The patronesses are:

Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. A. L. Barber, Mrs. Charles I. Berg, Mrs. Richard B. Coutant, Mrs. James G. Cannon, Mrs. Edward H. Clark, Mrs. Sherman Evarts, Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Mrs. G. W. Fanning, Mrs. Charles J. Gould, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. August T. Gillender, Mrs. H. C. Graef.

Mrs. Granville W. Garth, Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson, Mrs. Austin P. Kelley, Mrs. George D. Fordyce Leith, Mrs. A. J. Manning, Mrs. George H. Mairs, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Mrs. George B. Newton, Mrs. William Popham Platt, Mrs. Reynal, Miss Roberts.

Mrs. Nathaniel E. Rutter, Mrs. Robert Sewell, Mrs. D. B. Safford, Mrs. Marion Story, Marquise de San Marzano, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. P. Gibert Thebaud, Mrs. Rae, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mrs. F. A. Walthew, Mrs. Dudley Wolfe, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. L. E. Van Etten.

The Committee consists of Worthington Whitehouse, Chairman; John D. Archbold, Edwin Gould, A. T. Gillender, Charles J. Gould, Cyrus Field Judson, Austin P. Kelley, J. Scott McComb, Charles F. MacLean, Nathaniel C. Raynal, Marion Story, C. V. V. Sewell, P. Gibert Thebaud, Charles C. Worthington, F. A. Walthew, and Henry Villard.

Saturday afternoon the first contest for Mr Thebaud's Golf Cup will begin. This cup is only open for competition by members of the club, and it will be played for the first and third Saturday of each month in the year, to become the property of the winner of the most games in that period.

The next attraction at the club of moment will be the monthly dinner dance, which will take place on the evening of Oct. 8. Two very successful dinners of that kind have already been held. The next event will be the open golf tournament for a very handsome cup presented by the Knollwood Country Club for all comers. It will be a handicap cup—players from other clubs playing under the handicap of their own club. This will first be played for Nov. 2. The conditions of this cup will probably be that it must be won three times before the party winning it shall be entitled to possession, and until so won will remain in the possession of the Knollwood Country Club.

The golf course has been very materially improved during the Summer months, and it has been the subject of much favorable comment from visitors from other golf clubs. There certainly is no more picturesque course in the country, and the putting greens and the immediate greens are in very good condition.

GOLF AT TUXEDO.

First of the Club Games for the Cutting Cup To-day.

The first golf tournament for the R. Fulton Cutting silver cup will take place to-day on the Tuxedo Club golf course. The cup was presented by Mr. Cutting to the Tuxedo Club for the purpose of instituting an interclub contest among golf clubs in the vicinity of New-York. Six clubs were invited to send teams, but only one, the St. Andrew's Club, has been able to accept. The cup is to be held one year by the club winning it, and after two successive victories will become the property of the winning club.

The contest to-day promises to be an unusually good and exciting one, as both clubs are represented by first-class teams. The teams are restricted to six men each. The St. Andrew's men are A. L. Livermore, Archibald Rogers, James Park, G. E. Armstrong, Witt Sands, and Spaulding de Garmendia. The Tuxedo men will be Dr. Rushmore, E. C. Kent, Alfred Seton, Jr., James Walker Breese, President of the club; W. Kent, and O. Van Cortlandt.

It is significant that of the St. Andrew's team all except Mr. Sands are entered for the amateur championship contests in New-York next week.

Tuxedo Golfers Beaten.

The Tuxedo golf team, which has been wonderfully successful this season in its system of team matches with other golf clubs, sent a delegation to Philadelphia a few days ago, and there met its first defeat. A match was played with the golfers of the Philadelphia Country Club, and the Tuxedo men were beaten by eight holes. The Tuxedo team was badly handicapped by the absence of Dr. Rushmore and E. C. Kent, who are generally acknowledged as the two best players in the club.

The contesting teams consisted of seven men each, and the results were: Dr. Claxton, Philadelphia, beat Philip Allen, Tuxedo, 8 holes; Fowle, Philadelphia, beat O. Van Cortlandt, Tuxedo, 3 holes; Louis Biddle, Philadelphia, beat Alfred Seton, Jr., Tuxedo, 1 hole; Hutchinson, Philadelphia, beat Walker Breese Smith, Tuxedo, 6 holes; Candler, Tuxedo, beat Robb, Philadelphia, 2 holes; Rennard, Tuxedo, beat Griscom, Philadelphia, 4 holes; Goold Hoyt, Tuxedo, beat W. Biddle, Philadelphia, 6 holes, being a total of 20 holes for Philadelphia and 12 holes for Tuxedo.

HARVARD'S ELEVEN AT WORK.

Some Actual Work on the Field—Dates Arranged.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 23.—The Harvard eleven to-day took a few minutes of actual lining up and playing football for the first time this season. Two five-minute halves were played. The old players are all now back in Cambridge, except Norton Shaw, the handy right guard. His return is daily expected. Gonterman, Gould, and Newell of last year's 'Varsity squad returned to-day. The weather was hot, but the play was sharp. The first eleven scored a single touch down. Previous to the game the first and second elevens indulged in the usual hour of work at the signals. The men who played on the first eleven were: A. Brewer and Bewell, right ends; Gould, right tackle; Jaffrey, right guard; Shaw, centre; Holt, left guard; Hallowell and Stevenson, left tackles; Cabot, Richardson, and Moulton, left ends; Beale and Borden; quarterbacks; Brewer, Gonterman, Hayes, and Wrightington, half backs; Dunlop and Fairchilds, full backs.

There is as yet no further development as to a Yale game, though both Harvard and Yale are anxious to play. Harvard meets Dartmouth on Saturday.

The schedule thus far completed is: Sept. 28, Dartmouth at Cambridge; Oct. 2, Andover at Andover; Oct. 5, Amherst at Cambridge; Oct. 9, Exeter at Cambridge; Oct. 12, West Point at West Point; Oct. 16, Williams at Cambridge, (probably;) Oct. 19, Brown at Cambridge; Oct. 26, Cornell at Cambridge; Nov. 2, University of Michigan at Cambridge; Nov. 23, University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge.

YALE'S FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

Candidates for the Eleven Do Some Lively Work.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 23.—The first line-up of the season of the Yale 'Varsity football team took place this afternoon on the Yale Field, and was witnessed by several hundred people. A good many of the students who are already in town for the opening of Yale University on Thursday were present and had an opportunity of sizing up the material from which the 'Varsity team for 1895-6 will be selected.

The candidates for the university eleven who lined up against a scrub college team were as follows: Left end, Bass; left tackle, Murray; left guard, Chadwick; centre, Bennett; right guard, Rogers; right tackle, Beck; right end, Hinkey; quarter back, Fincke, left half back, Mills; right half back, De Witt; full backs, Thorne and Jerrems.

The two teams practiced for eight minutes for each half, and the work was spirited for the time being. It was very evident that the exceedingly hot weather was against the playing, and after ten minutes of good, hard work the men wilted, and the energy in the play became somewhat abated. Thorne, the captain of the team for this season, played a while, and then made way for Jerrems, who put a lot of vim in his work.

When Capt. Thorne retired from the practice he turned his attention to coaching the players and devoted the remainder of his afternoon's work to that of instructing the candidates for a place on the 'varsity eleven how to play football. During the few minutes that Thorne was engaged in play he kicked a goal from the field, much to the astonishment of the crowd of spectators, and then he retired to the position of coach, Jerrems taking his place on the 'varsity team.

Bass is one of last year's substitutes, and played in the Harvard game much to the satisfaction of the Yale men who attended that contest at Springfield. He is a quick player of the ex-Capt. Hinkey type, and has a push to him that fairly insures him a position on the team, probably the position filled by Capt. Hinkey last year.

Murray played substitute for a month last year on the 'Varsity eleven, but failed to make the team because of unsteady work. He will be given a thorough trial this year.

Chadwick is a giant and is a good player. In all probability he will be selected one of the guards the coming season. His work this afternoon was creditable and of that energetic character that commended itself to Capt. Thorne and others interested in the formation of the eleven for 1895-6. He is regarded as the strongest man in the university.

Bennett was last year's centre rush in the freshman team, and did well there. If he develops as Capt. Thorne hopes he will, there is every likelihood of his getting a place on the eleven.

Rogers was on the freshman team last season, but played tackle in the Harvard game at Hampden Park in 1894, nd did splendid work there. He is one of the strongest men in the university, and has a good chance of making the team this year.

Beck was Captain of last year's New-Haven High School team, and is a promising freshman player. He is a sturdy chap.

Hinkey, brother of ex-Capt. Hinkey, and who played in the big games last year, was one of the Yale field to-day. He is considered a successful candidate for right end. Capt. Thorne was well pleased with the work he did to-day.

Fincke was a substitute last year, and played in several of the 'Varsity games of a year ago, when Adee was unable to put in appearance. It looks as if he will make the team this time.

Mills was too light to get a place on the team last season, but has since developed into very good football timber, and stands a fighting chance of becoming a 'Varsity player now.

De Witt would have been a member of Capt. Hinkey's eleven last season, but he was taken down with typhoid fever after he had played a great deal with the 'Varsity men, and did not appear in any of the big games. Aside from Capt. Thorne, he is put down as the best man among the candidates this year, and unless he meets with an injury will certainly make the eleven.

Jerrems was one of last year's substitutes, but his chief fault of a year ago was his fumbling of the ball. In a measure he has improved in his playing, as was seen to-day, and he may land on the team.

The Cambridge men who are to meet the Yale track athletes in New-York on Oct. 5 were at practice while the Yale men were playing football, and watched the kicking with great interest.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Racing.—At Gravesend track, 2 P. M.

Yachting.—Second race for the Seawanhaka International Cup between Ethelwynn and Spruce IV.

Golf.—Interclub match for Cutting Cup, Tuxedo.

Polo.—Interclub match for the Astor Cup, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Bowling.—Interclub bowlers meeting at Knickerbocker Field Clubhouse, Brooklyn.

Baseball.—Boston vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.

Cycling.—Asbury Park Wheelmen's century road run to Trenton.

Lawn Tennis.—West Side Tennis Club, champion doubles, Central Park.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Racing.—At Brighton Beach, 2 P. M.

Yachting.—Third race for the Seawanhaka International Cup between Ethelwynn and Spruce IV. Final club night Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Baseball.—Boston vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.

Cycling.—Races at Mineola Fair; Grammercy Wheelmen's "smoker," at clubhouse, 8 P. M.

Tennis.—Tournament of Staten Island Ladies' Club; handicap tourney West Side Club, on Central Park courts.

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72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,
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A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
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Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.
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5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., WILL BE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS ON SEPT. 25TH. ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK; AMERICAN PLAN.
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HOTEL MAJESTIC,
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ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES.
American or European Plan.
This hotel offers most luxurious accommodations to tourists and families. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.
Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, facilitating quick communication with all parts of the city.
In size, location, and appointments THE MAJESTIC is unequaled. J. H. KING,
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A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

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A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
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FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS. $1 No trash. Call or address W. S. Co., 4 Maiden Lane, Room 2. Everything guaranteed, $1 weekly.

Pulcinello Persecuted in Italy.

From Le Journal des Débats.

Dramatic art is seriously threatened. The Prefect of Naples is tracking Pulcinello in his last refuge. This means that the Punch and Judy shows of Italy are persecuted. The marionettes have the same fate. It is a pity, because with them will disappear a curious ramification of the Carlovingian cycle in Italy. The marionettes present every evening chivalrous dramas, extolling the great deeds of Charlemagne and Roland.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—SECOND FLOOR SUNNY SUITE; PRIVATE bath; back parlor and hall rooms; with board; references. 26 West 50th St.

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34th ST., 25 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly 5th Av.; elegantly furnished first and second floors; private table.

34th ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; handsomely furnished suites of rooms.

38th ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms, with excellent table; reference exchanged.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Double and single rooms; location and board excellent; table board; moderate rate; reference.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining room; reference.

82 IRVING PLACE.—Three large rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other rooms; single or en suite.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—BIJOU SINGLE ROOM, BATH, &c., IN bachelor apartment house; fully furnished; paintings, Turkish rugs, &c.; near 33d and 5th Av.; terms, $10 per week, with attendance; breakfast served; reference. Address PRIVATE APARTMENT, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

20th ST., 101, COR. 4th AV.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single; suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

48th ST., 63 WEST.—Sunny connecting front rooms; steam heat; electric lights; sanitary plumbing.

55th ST., WEST, NEAR 5th AV.—Second floor; large square sunny room; three windows; bathroom adjoining; fully furnished; steam heat; one or two gentlemen; $16 weekly; reference required. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, 1,242 Broadway.

FRONT ALCOVE ROOM.—Nicely furnished, with private family; references; vicinity Madison Square. Address B., 1,227 Broadway.

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HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

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A DELIGHTFUL
FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 359 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
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Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

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Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,345,589.70 BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
INTEREST AT THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in said bonds and stock.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the whole or a part of the following described coupon or registered bonds or stock of the City of New-York, to wit:

$500,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Streets and Avenues, payable November 1st, 1920.
230,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction of West Wing of the American Museum of Natural History, payable November 1st, 1920.
201,181.32	Consolidated Stock for the Jerome Avenue approach to the Bridge over the Harlem River at 155th Street, payable November 1st, 1920.
100,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Avenue A, payable November 1st, 1920.
640,000.00	Consolidated Stock for the Washington Bridge Park, payable November 1st, 1920.
85,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Roads and Avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York, payable November 1st, 1920.
100,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction of Mulberry Bend Park, payable November 1st, 1920.
65,700.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction and Improvement of Parkways, payable November 1st, 1914.
190,000.00	Consolidated Stock for the Improvement of Riverside Park, for grading, drainage, and walks, payable November 1st, 1914.
195,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Improvement and Completion of Cathedral Parkway, payable November 1st, 1914.
188,198.89	Consolidated Stock, School House Bonds, payable November 1st, 1914.
84,959.84	Consolidated Stock, Sanitary Improvement School House Bonds, payable November 1st, 1914.
549.65	Consolidated Stock, Police Department Bonds, payable November 1st, 1925.
500,000.00	Consolidated Stock, Dock Bonds, payable November 1st, 1925.
250,000.00	Consolidated Stock, Water Main Stock, payable November 1st, 1914.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, September 13th, 1895.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 905½ E. MAIN St., Richmond, Va., September 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals for deepening and widening channel of James River, Va., and for construction and revetment of dikes and wing dams, will be received here until noon of October 12, 1895, and then opened. For information apply to Mr. H. D. Whitcomb, at above office. PETER C. HAINS, Colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Machinery.

MACHINERY AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN Privision House, 92-96 Chrystie St., N. Y. City.

Two Months for 20 Cents.
Send this sum and The New-York Weekly Times will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign.
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Send it to some friend in the country; just what he wants.

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GARRICK, 35th St. | Mr. Richard Mansfield, Lessee.
E. M. & Joseph Holland,
1st Time To-night at 8:30, A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.
By Elizabeth Phipps Train.
Adapted by Miss M. A. Stone.

PALMER'S! Della Fox.
FOURTH WEEK and continued success of
—FLEUR-DE-LIS.—
To-night at 8:15. Carriages at 11. Matinée Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Mat. Wed. & Sat. | NATE SALSBURY'S
SEE THAT CAKE WALK! | BLACK AMERICA!
EVENING AT 8. | 300—DARKIES.—300

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St.....At 8
DAN'L FROHMAN.....Manager
Matinees Thursday and Sat. at 2.
Prologue begins 8 sharp. First act begins 8:30.
E. H. SOTHERN in THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Avs.
Vaudeville, Noon to Mindnight.
George Lockhart's Comic Elephants.
Richard Golden, Billie Barlow; 40 others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
4th Week of The Big Success. PRINCESS BONNIE.
Great Cast. Chorus of Fifty.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
in A GILDED FOOL.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT
In Sheridan Knowles's best comedy,
THE LOVE CHASE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Sporting Duchess.
MATS. WED. AND SAT., 2. EVE., 8.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15.
J. M. HILL.....Mgr. | Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
THE GAY PARISIANS
Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinee at 2:15.

DALY'S Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MRS. POTTER,
MR. BELLEW,
and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the latest successful Parisian novelty,
LE COLLIER DE LA REINE.
THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan and Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.
Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 24th Week Du Maurier's Trilby
Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT.
NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.
CLARA WIELAND. VAIDIS SISTERS.
Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:30 to 10:45. Matinée Saturday, 2 to 4:30.
FRANCIS WILSON.
3d week Sullivan and Burnaud's comic opera,
THE CHIEFTAIN.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av
Prices 25c. to $1.00. LAST WEEK OF
CLARA MORRIS To-night & Friday,
ARTICLE 47.
Next week—Chauncey Olcott in The Irish Artist.

BIJOU. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES.
Three straight hours of fun. A big hit.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE B'way & 35th St
Last week Whitney Opera Co. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2
Thurs., Sept. 26, Souvenir Night, 250th Performance. ROB ROY
Next Week, Mr. Walker Whiteside.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
MR. JOHN DREW. | THAT IMPRUDENT YOUNG COUPLE.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats. Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SOWING THE WIND.

Excursions.

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback Excursion
WEDNESDAY, September 25th.
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
A SPECIAL TRAIN, with improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M.
EXCURSION $2.25 TICKETS.
Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on Special train for 50 cents extra.
Tickets on sale at 225, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York; 4 Court St., 344 and 800 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

There Is One Conspicuous Merit
about the real estate auction advertising in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The advertisers are the
Reputable Men in the Business.
The Peter Funks give the newspaper a wide berth. They know their advertisements will not be allowed to appear in THE NEW-YORK TIMES's columns. As a result, the readers of this newspaper have a guarantee that what appears in the advertising columns is reliable. There is no humbug or fraud in those or any other of THE NEW-YORK TIMES's columns.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair and cooler weather, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair and decidedly cooler, northerly winds, the temperature will fall about 20°.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, and MARYLAND, fair and decidedly cooler weather, winds shifting to northerly. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, winds shifting to northerly, and generally cooler Tuesday night. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, variable winds, cooler in northern portion. GEORGIA, fair, followed by local thunderstorms in western portion Tuesday night, northeasterly winds, cooler in northern and western portions. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except local showers in southern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by local showers, winds shifting to easterly. ALABAMA, local thunderstorms and cooler, northeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, local showers, northeasterly winds, slightly warmer in extreme northern portion. LOUISIANA, local rains, easterly winds, slightly cooler in southeastern and warmer in northwestern portion. ARKANSAS, fair, except local showers in southeastern portion, warmer, easterly to southerly winds. TENNESSEE, generally fair, northerly winds, decidedly cooler in eastern, slightly warmer in western portion. KENTUCKY, fair, variable winds, slightly warmer. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except local showers on the coast, easterly winds, warmer in northern portion. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair and cool, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair and cooler, northerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, westerly winds, cooler in southern portion. OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair, slowly rising temperature, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, and MISSOURI, generally fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southerly to westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, westerly winds, warmer in southeastern portion. WYOMING, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. COLORADO, fair, and warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, except local showers in western portion, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Alpena section.

The barometer has risen rapidly over the lake region and central valleys, and it has fallen rapidly at Rocky Mountain stations. It is highest over the Central Mississippi Valley and is low north of New-England and north of Montana.

Local showers have prevailed in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. The weather is generally clear in all other districts.

The temperature continues high over the Atlantic coast, and it has risen in the regions west of the Mississippi. It is about 20° cooler in the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, and Western Tennessee. The cool wave will extend eastward, and it will be felt on the Atlantic coast to-morrow as far south as North Carolina, attended by generally fair weather, and northerly winds. The temperature will rise slowly from the Ohio Valley to the Rocky Mountains.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The arrivals of cattle today were large, but the cold weather seemed to stimulate buying, and choice kinds were strong. Other grades displayed less firmness. The local and shipping demand for hogs was large to-day, and notwithstanding good supplies, prices held firm. Offerings of sheep were heavy and prices 10@15c lower.

CATTLE—Receipts, 20,000 head; bulls, choice to extra, $2@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@$2.50; other prices unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 25,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.85@$4.35; common to choice mixed, $3.75@$4.40; choice assorted, $4.30@$4.35; light, $3.75@$4.40; pigs, $2@$4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 22,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.50@$3.50; lambs, $3@$4.50.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 10,807 bales; exports coastwise, 4,085 bales; sales, 1,383 bales; stock, 50,131 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 4,119 bales; exports coastwise, 3,285 bales; sales, 1,084 bales; stock, 34,492 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—Cotton firm; good middling, 8 7-16c; middling, 8⅛c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 8,563 bales; sales, 3,150 bales; stock, 361,311 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile,
INDIEN loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

BLANKETS USED TO LINE COATS

Kings County Charities Investigation Discloses Peculiar Transactions and Large Profits by Contractors.

The Assembly Cities Committee resumed its investigation into the affairs of the Kings County Charities Department yesterday. They met in the Supreme Court room. It was the first session held in five weeks.

Hugo Hirsh, who is a candidate for the Supreme Court bench, was on hand to conduct the examination. The first witness called was Hugh Carboy, who was steward in the asylum at Flatbush. He said that a requisition for 500 pairs of blankets would be excessive. He also gave the information that washing shrunk the blankets.

Q.—On a second washing the blankets vanished? A.—Well, they were very small. We used them afterward to line coats for the patients by sewing five or six blankets together.

Q.—The blankets were of a very inferior quality? A.—Yes; very inferior.

Q.—Are there any blankets left of the thousands supplied? A.—Yes, in 1893 there were two or three hundred silver gray left. They were better for the service, but didn't look so well as the others.

Q.—You have some of these now? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have none of the white left? A.—No.

The witness said that from Aug. 1, 1893, to Jan. 1, 1894, 1,400 pairs of blankets were delivered. He did not remember 400 or 500 pairs of blankets being delivered in 1892, but his checkbook showed that 200 pairs had been received.

Ex-Secretary Toal was called. He said he had examined the bills of Tefft, Weller & Co. for Aug. 1, 1891, to Aug. 1, 1893, and had gone over every item and had ascertained that the books showed that Henry Newman & Co. had purchased from Tefft, Weller & Co. goods valued at $73,251.71. The amount of goods

OLD DOCK BOARD INVOLVED

Contractor Ciancimino Says He Paid $250 for a River Privilege.

TELL-TALE PHOTOGRAPH OF A CHECK

Made Over, He Declares, to Bernard Mahon and, After Phelan's Inquiry, Cash Paid for It—Mahon's Story Different.

The first sensational development in the investigation proceedings of the old Dock Department, which has been in progress for the last three months, under the direction of the Commissioners of Accounts, came out yesterday in open session in Room 123 Stewart Building.

The investigation previous to yesterday has been conducted privately by the Commissioners, with the aid of C. W. Haskins, expert accountant, at the offices of the Dock Department.

The examination yesterday was brief, and the two important witnesses contradicted each other flatly, though both took oath to the truth of their statements.

Commissioners Seth Sprague Terry and Rodney S. Dennis, in company with Accountant Haskins, entered the examination room about 2:30. Mr. Terry called Bernard Mahon, a contractor at 106 Fulton Street. He had just begun to tell that he was a contractor, had nothing to do with docks, and knew ex-Commissioner James J. Phelan but slightly, when Lawyer Delos McCurdy interrupted him.

Mr. McCurdy said he appeared in behalf of Mr. Phelan, and that he asked the privilege of cross-examining witnesses and bringing other witnesses to testify.

Commissioner Terry expressed surprise that Mr. McCurdy should intimate that any unfairness was to characterize the proceedings, since Mayor Strong and the Commissioners had given it to be understood that everything relating to the proceedings was to be conducted in all fairness. He said that the Commissioners could not afford to have the proceedings interrupted by counsel for anybody.

Turning to Mahon, Mr. Terry questioned him as to his relations with ex-Dock Commissioner Andrew J. White. Mahon said their relations could not be called intimate, but that the Commissioner had visited him several times at his house, 2,293 Seventh Avenue. He denied being a relative of Mr. White.

"Well, then," said Mr. Terry, suddenly switching off to another subject, "do you know Peter Ciancimino?"

Mahon said he did That he did business with him in 1892 and 1894.

"Have you stated all your relations with Ciancimino?" asked Mr. Terry, after Mahon had dwelt on some unimportant details.

"Yes," said Mahon.

"Well, then, have you ever seen this check?" and Mr. Terry handed him the photograph of a check for $250, on the National City Bank of Brooklyn, dated July 21, 1894, and made out in favor of Bernard Mahon, and signed by Peter Ciancimino.

Mahon said he had seen the check. Mr. Terry asked whether that money was not paid him by Ciancimino for securing for the latter the privilege of placing a dump at the bulkhead between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, East River.

Mahon said it was not, but that it represented $250 which he had lent to Ciancimino. A reprint of a note, asking for a private interview with Ciancimino, was then shown Mahon, and he stated that he wished to see him about some debts.

Ciancimino is a contractor in partnership with a man named Lane, with offices at 22 South Street. The story of his dealings, indirectly, with the Dock Board is told by the following letters:

Department of Docks,
New-York City, June 26, 1894.

Messrs. Ciancimino & Lane Company, 22 South Street, New-York City:

Gentlemen: I beg to advise that at a meeting of the Board of Docks held this date, permission was granted you to erect a dumping board on the bulkhead between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, East River; said dump to remain during the pleasure of the board, to be erected under the supervision of the Engineer in Chief, compensation to be fixed by the Treasurer. Yours respectfully, AUGUSTUS T. DOCHARTY, Secretary.

New-York, Aug. 10, 1894.

Clanimino & Co., 22 South Street, City:

Gentlemen: By direction of the Commissioners I beg to advise that the permit granted June 26, 1894, to erect a dumping board on the bulkhead between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, East River, be and is hereby revoked, and you are directed to remove the same at once. Yours respectfully, CHARLES J. FARLEY, Assistant Secretary.

New-York, Sept. 13, 1894.

Clancinmo & Lane Company, 20 South Street, Street, City:

Gentlemen: You are herby notified that at a meeting of the Board of Docks held this date, permission was granted your company to open the dumping board between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, East River, to commence Oct. 1, 1894. Yours respectfully, AUGUSTUS C. DOCHARTY, Secretary.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1894.

C. & L. Co., 20 South Street, City:

Gentlemen: You are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Board of Docks held this date, permission was granted your company to re-open the dumping board on bulkhead between Thirty-second Street and Thirty-third Street, East River, to commence Sept. 20, 1894. Yours respectfully, AUGUSTUS C. DOCHARTY, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1894.

Peter Ciancimino & Co., 22 South Street, New-York:

Dear Sir: You are requested to call at this office to-morrow, Tuesday, about 1 P. M., relative to a matter of importance to you. Very truly yours, J. J. PHELAN.

New-York, July 18, 1894.

Bernard Mahon, Esq., 2,293 Seventh Avenue.

Dear Friend: Inclosed please find our check for $250, dated July 21, '94, as agreed. We trust that Messrs. Indelli & Co. will not fail in paying us their bills on Saturday next as promised by Mr. Leonard, otherwise we will be short at the bank. Very truly yours,

CIANCIMINO & LANE COMPANY,
By John Lane, Secretary.

Ciancimino wanted a permit to place a dump at Thirty-third Street, East River. He applied to the Dock Board, according to his own statement, made as a witness yesterday, for a permit, and was refused. He met Mahon, who is popularly known as "Barney" Mahon, a few days after he received the refusal, he said, and remarked to him, "that it was too bad that he could not get the permit."

"Barney laughed," said Ciancimino, "and told me I was not up to date. 'You didn't get your permit because you did not put up the stuff. I tell you "Andy" White and Cram are putting their heads together and they're out for the stuff. Now, if you'll make good whatever it costs I'll get this permit for you.'

"A couple of days afterward I saw him again," said the witness, "and he said he had the permit, and as soon as I came up with $250 it was mine. I didn't want to pay it, for I was hard up at the time, but I finally gave him a check for the amount. Aug. 10 I was surprised to receive a letter from the Dock Board saying that my permit was revoked. I saw Barney and asked him if they wanted another $250. He said there must be some mistake, and that he'd fix it all right. I soon received a letter giving me a permit to reopen the dump on Oct. 1, and later a permit to reopen Sept. 20."

A peculiar feature of Ciancimino's testimony was that the permit to open in the first place did not come direct to him, but was given to him, he said, some time after it was made out, by Mahon personally.

Ciancimino's statement as to the check was borne out by the stub which he has in his possession, in which the $250 to Mahon is entered as "dock expenses."

Ciancimino testified that he had never borrowed a cent from Mahon, and that he had taken no steps whatever to have the permit renewed after it had been revoked.

As to his relations with Commissioner Phelan, Ciancimino said:

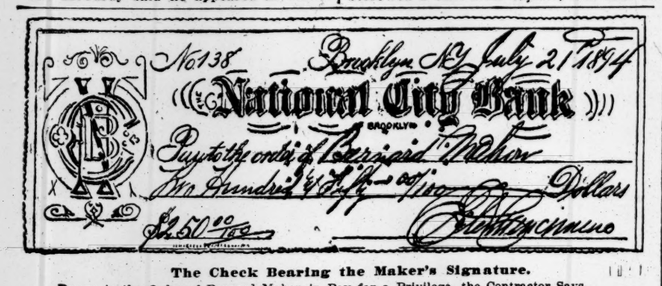
"The first part of January this year I met Commissioner Phelan on Broad Street, and he stopped me and said: 'Peter, is it true that you paid $250 for that permit you received?' I said: 'What do you know about it?' He said: 'I've heard about it, and I want you to tell me all the particulars, as I want to make an investigation. I want to go into the whole transaction and see if the money went to the Commissioners. Mahon said that it did.' I replied that I was in business, and did not want to be mixed up in any investigation. He asked me to call at his office, and afterward I received a note asking me to go down to explain the matter.

"I at once wrote to Mahon and told him that I had met Phelan and that he asked me if Mahon had taken $250 to get the permit and given it to the Commissioners. I wrote that Phelan wanted to see me and investigate the matter. I met Mahon later and he said that Phelan could go ahead and investigate the matter. I went down to Phelan and he said that he had seen Mahon, and that the latter had told him that my story was a lie. I said, 'Commissioner, did he say that it was a lie?' and he assured me that he had. Then I showed him the photograph of the check which I had had taken. I also showed him the communications from the Secretary of the board, first granting the permit and then revoking it, and then granting it, and there were no communications held by the Dock Board to show that I had asked that the revoked permit be reissued.

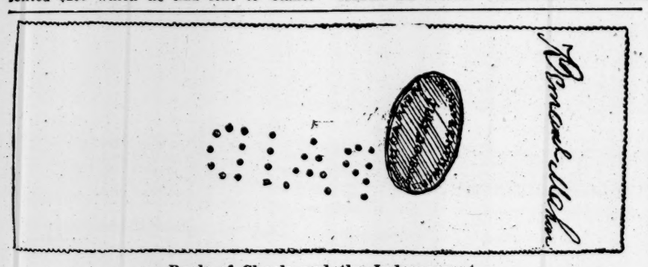
"Commissioner Phelan said: 'Well, you do seem to have something there.' He then told me to come again, and that he would consult his brother Commissioners. When I called again, Commissioner White came in and denied point blank that he had received a cent of the $250. He said that he would demand to know from Mahon why he had made such a charge against him. I guess they are still investigating. Mahon told me to meet him in a saloon on John Street, and I did so. He gave me the $250 in cash, and I gave him the check."

James T. Story, cashier of the Ninth Ward Bank, testified that Mahon had deposited the check in the bank. He was able to do this by examining the photograph of the check with the deposit stamp clearly outlined on it.

An adjournment was then taken until Wednesday at 2 o'clock.



The Check Bearing the Maker's Signature.
Drawn to the Order of Bernard Mahon in Pay for a Privilege, the Contractor Says.



Back of Check and the Indorsement.
Stamp of the Bank Also Shown and the Mark Indicating Payment.

MR. SQUIER ACCUSED OF WASTING FUNDS.

Mr. Flynn Objects to His Purchasing Sites for Small Parks.

The suit brought by Patrick H. Flynn, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Comany, against Park Commissioner Frank Squier, was called in the Brooklyn City Court, before Justice Clement, yesterday.

It came up on a motion by counsel for Mr. Flynn to continue the temporary injunction restraining Commissioner Squier from proceeding in the purchase of lands for small park sites. He asked that the injunction be continued for the reason that the price was excessive, and that the purchase of the lands under the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional. Of the 535 acres, 108 had been purchased at an average price of $2,125 an acre. It was understood that 125 more acres had been contracted for, and that the average price of the whole tract would be $2,000 an acre. The plaintiff claimed to have a full knowledge of the value of the lands, and believed that $1,200 an acre would be an excessive price for all but a small part. For the whole, $700 an acre would be a fair price.

Counsel for Commissioner Squier stated that his report had been confirmed by the Supreme Court on June 4, and that Mr. Flynn was not heard of until June 28.

Briefs on the question of the waste of public funds were submitted, and decision was reserved.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 23.—The Pacific Hotel, the Jewish Synagogue, Crescent Hotel, and five adjoining cottages were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with partial insurance. The fire started in the Pacific Hotel, which was unoccupied, and was fanned by a high wind. The guests at the Crescent Hotel succeeded in saving all their valuables and clothing.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The large buildings of the Rochester Vulcanite Pavement Company were burned this morning. The works were situated on Alexander Street, near the Erie Canal. The canal bridge was slightly damaged. The firm was incorporated for $80,000. The loss is about $15,000 on stock and $15,000 on the buildings.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 23.—A fire began at Michael Kellaher's Hotel, at Locust Gap, this afternoon, and, owing to the water famine, seventeen houses were consumed before the fire was got under control. Damage amounting to $10,000 was done. The heaviest losers are Michael Kellaher and Michael McCarthy.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The paper mill at Montgomery, Orange County, was burning this afternoon. Malden firemen, with an engine, went there in answer to a call for assistance. The indications were that the buildings would be destroyed.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Sept. 23.—The town of Tiosaten miles south of here, was destroyed by fire this morning. A sawmill, lumber yard, five stores, elevator, and a number of shops were razed. The fire started in a pile of sawdust.

KINGSEY FALLS, Quebec, Sept. 23.—Big forest fires are raging all around this place. The loss to lumbermen will be very heavy.

1895.

Fall Opening

of

Millinery,

Tuesday, Sept. 24th.

&

Wednesday, Sept. 25th

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

James McCreery & Co.,

Invite you to attend the opening of their

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Nos. 64, 66, 68 West 23d St.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1895.

ALL DEPENDS ON MR. KING

Park Commissioners and the Mayor to Confer To-day.

IF PRESIDENT GOES, OTHERS FOLLOW

That Determination Expressed When Mr. King's Associates Learned He Would Resign—No Written Resignations Yet.

Mayor Strong said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that nothing would be definitely settled in regard to the resignation of the four Commissioners of Public Parks until after he had had a conference with them.

The time of this conference, the Mayor said, was fixed for to-day, as several of the Commissioners were in the country, and he had not expected that they would be back any sooner. The cause of the proposed resignation of the four Commissioners was simply the state of Mr. King's health. Mr. King was anxious to go to the Adirondacks to obtain a needed rest from business cares, and he had asked to be relieved from the office which he held in the City Government.

Under the circumstances the Mayor could not do otherwise than accept Mr. King's resignation, if he insisted on retiring from the Park Board, though it would be with the greatest regret.

After Mr. King came home from Europe he told his colleagues of his determination to resign. Commissioner A. D. Juilliard thereupon went to the Mayor and said to him that Commissioners Haven, Roosevelt, and himself would resign at the same time. He added that the formal written resignations of all three would be handed to the Mayor at any time which would suit his convenience.

The Mayor replied that he should prefer not to receive any written resignations until he had had a conference with all the members of the Park Board in order to see it something could not be done to straighten out the tangle. To-day was then fixed for the conference, and matters have since remained without change.

A. D. Juilliard said yesterday that he preferred to leave any announcement of the intentions of himself and his colleagues in regard to resignation to Mayor Strong.

"I am sorry," Mr. Juilliard went on, "that Mr. King's health has suffered so much of late. His wife's death in Europe was a great blow to him. His experience and abilities make him an ideal man for President of the Park Board. His colleagues on the board have always felt safe in trusting to his guidance and discernment in all matters affecting the expenditure of money or the supervision of work and workmen. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Park Department is confined to the laying out of walks in such a manner as to add to the beauty of the public pleasure grounds. It has many serious responsibilities, which only a man as competent as Mr. King is fitted to undertake.

"When Mayor Strong determined to reorganize the Park Board in February last he came to me with a list of names of men whom he felt safe in appointing. But of these he finally slected Mr. Haven, Mr. Roosevelt, and myself, with the understanding that we should unite on the name of a fourth man to be President of the board, and undertake the serious responsibilities which it involved. We agreed to serve if Mr. King would accept the office of President. The Mayor said our choice was an excellent one, and immediately appointed him."

"Did you consider any other name in case Mr. King refused to serve?" asked the reporter.

"No; we did not," was Commissioner Juilliard's reply. "We understood the nature of the work which the President would have to do, and we wanted a man who was not only trustworthy, but competent. Otherwise we should not have felt ourselves able to accept office."

It is evident from what Commissioner Juilliard said that the Mayor's only chance of retaining Commissioners Juilliard, Haven, and Roosevelt will be in finding a successor equally acceptable to them as Mr. King has proved himself to be. There is good authority for saying that no person has yet been suggested who would fulfill the conditions required to keep the others in office.

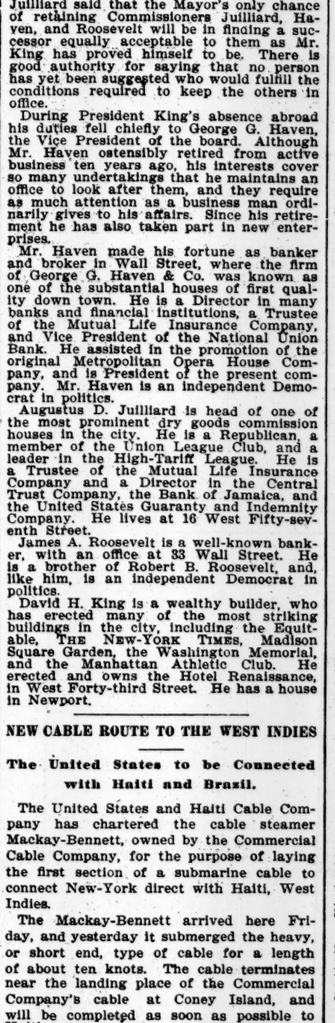
During President King's absence abroad his duties fell chiefly to George G. Haven, the Vice President of the board. Although Mr. Haven ostensibly retired from active business ten years ago, his interests cover so many undertakings that he maintains an office to look after them, and they require as much attention as a business man ordinarily gives to his affairs. Since his retirement he has also taken part in new enterprises.

Mr. Haven made his fortune as banker and broker in Wall Street, where the firm of George G. Haven & Co. was known as one of the substantial houses of first quality down town. He is a Director in many banks and financial institutions, a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Vice President of the National Union Bank. He assisted in the promotion of the original Metropolitan Opera House Company, and is President of the present company. Mr. Haven is an independent Democrat in politics.

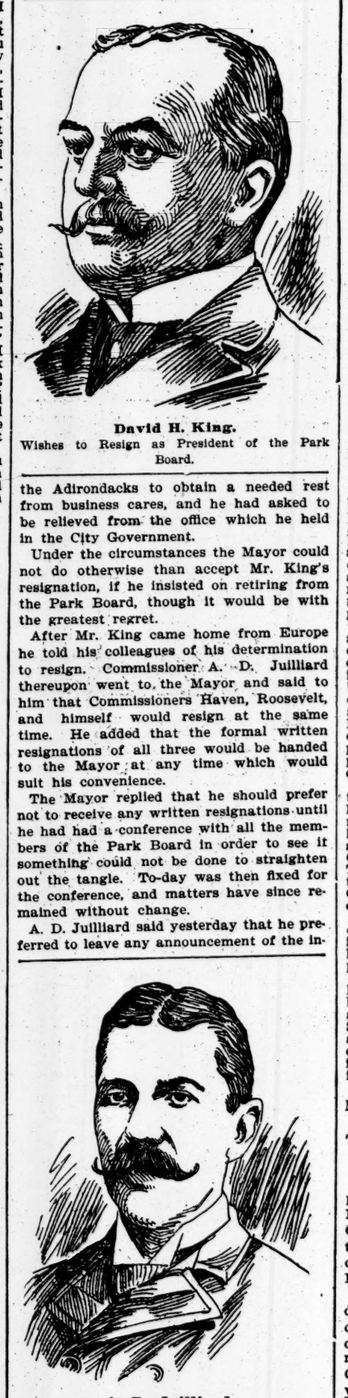
Augustus D. Juilliard is head of one of the most prominent dry goods commission houses in the city. He is a Republican, a member of the Union League Club, and a leader in the High-Tariff League. He is a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and a Director in the Central Trust Company, the Bank of Jamaica, and the United States Guaranty and Indemnity Company. He lives at 16 West Fifty-seventh Street.

James A. Roosevelt is a well-known banker, with an office at 33 Wall Street. He is a brother of Robert B. Roosevelt, and, like Mr. Haven, is an independent Democrat in politics.

David H. King is a wealthy builder, who has erected many of the most striking buildings in the city, including the Equitable, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Madison Square Garden, the Washington Memorial, and the Manhattan Athletic Club. He erected and owns the Hotel Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street. He has a house in Newport.



J. A. Roosevelt.
Does Not Wish to Remain in the Park Board Without President King.



David H. King.
Wishes to Resign as President of the Park Board.

A. D. Juilliard.
Hopes Mr. King Will Continue the Park Board's President.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Old "Four Posters."

Bedsteads like those our ancestors slumbered in—Mahogany beauties of the Colonial type in various styles. In one, the four posts are topped with carved acorns. In the head and foot boards is a waviness of the grain in which the light and dark fibres attractively alternate. A severe simplicity in decoration characterizes the whole. Bureau of similar design, with wide beveled mirror set in plain frame. Like relics of the Revolutionary Period.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43-45-47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Carpet Department.

Domestic Axminster,

$1.00,

formerly $1.35.

Daghestan Rugs,

(average size 5 x 3 ft.)

$5.50,

value $9.00.

A complete assortment of ALEXANDER SMITH & SONS,

Moquette and Axminster Carpetings.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Fête Champêtre at Milton Point.—A fête champêtre will be held on Saturday, at the home of Mrs. W. Preston Hix, at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., in aid of the Associated Charity and Sick Babies' Fund, from 2 to 7 P. M. Tickets may be obtained at Brentano's. The patrons and patronesses are Dr. and Mrs. Charles Doremus, Mrs. John C. Westerfelt, Prof. and Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Muhlenberg Baily, Mrs. Steward Schenck, Mrs. Bloodgood, Dr. and Mrs. William Bull, Mrs. Life, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Mott, Miss Amy Fay, Mrs. L. B. Putnam, Gen. R. B. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Mrs. E. H. Johnston, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Miss Vanderpool, Mr. and Mrs. Totten, the Hon. and Mrs. F. O. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Diomond, Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. Preston Hix, Gen. Martin McMahon, Admiral Gherardi, and Dr. C. Wolff.

—Pease-di Pollone Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Katherine Brown Nomis di Pollone, daughter of the late Count di Pollone of Turin, Italy, and granddaughter of the late J. Augustus Brown of this city, to Henry Hollister Pease of this city, will be celebrated in St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., on Oct. 5, at noon. A wedding breakfast will follow at the home of Miss Julia Augusta Yard, aunt of the bride. The bride will be given away by her uncle, John Yard. The bridesmaids will be Miss Louise Maynard, Miss Edna Storm, and Miss Isabel Hayward. The maid of honor will be Miss Emily Hill. W. Albert Pease, Jr., will be the best man, and the ushers will be Lloyd McKim Garrison, Grenville B. Winthrop, James A. Parker, Walter E. Maynard, G. Buell Hollister, and Henry E. Lonce.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dinsmore Going to Paris.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore, who during the past Summer have been at their country seat at Staatsburg, N. Y., will spend the Winter in Paris. Mr. Dinsmore's father left the beautiful Staatsburg estate to his two sons, Clarence and William B., to be occupied by them on alternate Summers. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, who have been spending the Summer at Lawrence, L. I., will soon open their house at 7 East Forty-seventh Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., have taken an apartment at the Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street.

—Rhoades-Kimball Wedding.—A wedding of interest to New-York and Boston society will be that of Miss Catharine Kimball, the daughter of David Kimball of Boston, to John Harsen Rhoades, Jr., of this city. Miss Kimball is one of the most beautiful and popular girls in Boston society. Mr. Rhoades is a Harvard graduate of the class of '92, and is very popular. The wedding will be celebrated in Boston in October, and will be attended by many New-Yorkers.

—Rumor of Miss Mills's Engagement.—Rumor has it that the engagement will soon be announced of Miss Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, to Frank Lawrence of Bay Shore, L. I. Mr. Lawrence is a widower, his first wife having been Miss Lanier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier. He owns an extensive country seat at Bay Shore, L. I., where he spends most of his time, only coming to the city for short periods.

—A Bachelor Dinner.—Charles R. Sickles, who is soon to be married, gave his farewell bachelor dinner at the Lotos Club last evening. Those present were his best man, O. M. Palmer of New-Brunswick, and the ushers—William E. Sickles, A. H. Boole, W. R. Brown, and George H. Mackellar. The gifts to the ushers were miniature sickles, studded with a turquoise and diamonds.

—Their New House Nearly Ready.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will soon close The Elms, their Newport villa, and reopen their city town house, at 603 Madison Avenue. Later in the season they will move into their new residence, at Sixty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, which is nearly ready for them.

—Miss Marie Read's Engagement.—Miss Marie Read, daughter of Gen. J. Meredith Read, formerly American Minister at Athens, will be married, in November, to the son of the Count de Foras, Grand Marshal of the Court of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

—To Make a Tour of the World.—Mrs. Edwin Parsons of Ninetieth Street and Riverside Drive, who recently lost her husband, will soon start on a tour around the world, accompanied by her nephew, Alfred Swayne, eldest son of Gen. Wager Swayne.

—James Gordon Bennett to Wed.—According to The London World, James Gordon Bennett, formerly of this city, will soon wed Mme. Annenkoff, the widow of the Russian General who constructed the Trans-Caspian Railway.

—Engagement of Miss Frances Disston.—The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Matilde Disston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Disston of Philadelphia, to William C. Pollion of this city.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan at Cragstone.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan will remain at Cragstone, their beautiful country place at Highland Falls, N. Y., until November.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root Home Again.—Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, who have been spending the Summer in Europe, have returned home. They will remain at Southampton, L. I., until the middle of October.

—Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper Going Abroad.—Dr. and Mrs. William H. Draper will sail to-day for Bremen on the North German Lloyd steamship Havel. They will spend the Fall in Germany.

—Guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bishop.—Miss Moodie of England is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, at Pittsfield, Mass.

NEW CABLE ROUTE TO THE WEST INDIES

The United States to be Connected with Haiti and Brazil.

The United States and Haiti Cable Company has chartered the cable steamer Mackay-Bennett, owned by the Commercial Cable Company, for the purpose of laying the first section of a submarine cable to connect New-York direct with Haiti, West Indies.

The Mackay-Bennett arrived here Friday, and yesterday it submerged the heavy, or short end, type of cable for a length of about ten knots. The cable terminates near the landing place of the Commercial Company's cable at Coney Island, and will be completed as soon as possible to Haiti.

The business community will then have the additional facilities of another telegraph route to the West Indies, and the establishment of a new line will no doubt result in bringing down the present high rates. The public may expect better treatment than heretofore, owing to the competition which will follow the completion of this new cable.

The United States and Haiti Company will be able to handle business for the West Indies, Venezuela, the Guianas, and Brazil. The Board of Directors of the company, which is an American corporation, are John W. Mackay, George G. Ward, J. W. Mackay, Jr., A. B. Chandler, and Albert Beck.

THE REV. DR. C. H. HALL'S SUCCESSOR

Holy Trinity Will Select a Broad Churchman for Its Rector.

The wardens and vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, met yesterday to consider the question of a successor to their former rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, who for twenty-six years was rector of the church.

Among the church officials who were present were Samuel E. Howard, Lyman R. Greene, James S. Connell, Henry N. Brush, J. Warren Greene, John Ditmas, Jr., Frederick T. Aldup, Charles F. Squibb, William A. Read, and Alfred Fraser.

The meeting was in secret session, and a committee was appointed to recommend candidates for the vacancy. It was said that Dr. Hall's successor will not be a high churchman. The names of the subcommittee were kept secret, and the time of the next meeting was not announced.

Fine Furniture.

Elegance and good taste go hand in hand with the lowest prices at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

Men who import their clothes from England are apt to get the above results. Safer to import the good English ideas and temper them to American taste.

This fall's sack coats are cut decidedly shorter, with broader shoulders, looser hanging, more becoming to more men.

Our short English walking coats with flaps are just what the best tailors are cutting.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25TH,

LIBERTY DAY PARADE.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH,

GRAND FESTIVAL, TABLEAUS, AND CONCERT

AT SULZER'S HARLEM RIVER PARK.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Industrial Christian Alliance conducts at 170 Bleecker Street a temporary industrial home for homeless and friendless men who desire to reform and who are able and willing to work. The alliance will neither receive nor retain a man who is not willing to return a fair labor equivalent for its aid. An appeal is made for cast-off clothing of all kinds, for which the alliance will be glad to send to any address. Everything in the way of men's clothing is needed. Underwear and hosiery are in as great demand as overcoats. All necessary repairs will be made by the homeless and friendless tailors and shoemakers who come to the alliance for help. Summer clothing received now will be repaired during the Winter, but the present great need is for heavy clothing. Women's and children's clothing is distributed among missions and institutions that will make wise and frugal use of it. The alliance needs also heavy cotton sheets and pillowslips, either bleached or unbleached, for single beds, and coarse crash towels, both for rollers and for baths. Old and broken furniture will be gladly sent for, and will either be repaired and sold for the benefit of the work or new furniture made from it.

—In response to the recent appeal in behalf of the Bartholdi Creche, the Treasurer acknowledges the following contributions: Mrs. Mary Van Nest, $20; Mrs. William G. Low, $15; "G. F. B.," $10; Norman Barbour, $5; J. Y. Bettys, Miss Louise S. Hasbrouck, Sunday School of Manhasset Chapel, Shelter Island, through Mrs. E. E. Olcott, $1 each. Owing to the intense heat of the last week, the Creche will be kept open the remainder of the month, and more contributions are required. Donations may be sent to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to Mrs. William Harman Brown, 111 East Sixteenth Street; Dr. Annie S. Daniel, 327 East Fifteenth Street; Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and Fred Delano Yerkes, 58 Wall Street, of the committee in charge.

—The body of Oscar Roswell, night watchman on the railroad bridge in course of construction over the Harlem River at Fourth Avenue, who was supposed to have been assaulted by ruffians and thrown into the river from the south end of the bridge Saturday night last, was found in the river at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street yesterday. There were no marks of violence on the body.

—Eleven-year-old John King of 357 West Forty-fourth Street and his companion, William Walsh, fourteen years old, of 402 West Forty-eighth Street, who narrowly escaped being ground to death by an engine on the elevated railroad at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue Sunday night, were arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Morrisania Court yesterday, and were discharged with a reprimand.

—Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon was called to the home of six-year-old Frank Collins, 339 East Twenty-fourth Street, on Sunday, and found the boy prostrated with heat, his temperature being 107, a point which, except in very few cases, causes death. Dr. O'Hanlon successfully applied the ice treatment, and yesterday the boy had fully recovered.

—A man about forty-five years old, who had the appearance of a laborer, fell overboard yesterday at the foot of Gouverneur Street, East River. He was rescued and removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where he died.

—A diamond bracelet valued at $500 and a diamond ring valued at $75 reached the seizure room at the Barge Office yesterday. They had been taken from a male passenger on the Columbia.

Brooklyn.

—Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn has been requested to find William Day, forty-five years old, who came to this country in 1880, and settled in Brooklyn. His father has died in England, leaving a large estate. The Postmaster has not been able to find Mr. Day in Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Pratt yesterday appointed Albon Man receiver of the Ocean Navigation and Pier Company of Coney Island pending the voluntary dissolution of the concern. The company claims that it did a losing business last year.

—Alfred Barrett, eight years old, of 153 Fifty-fourth Street, was knocked down by Trolley Car 1,025 of the Third Avenue line yesterday and received a compound fracture of the skull. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

—The Brooklyn Board of Estimate yesterday adopted a resolution appropriating $50,000 to pay back salaries to foremen and assistant foreman in the Fire Department, where salaries have been raised by the Legislature.

—James Stolker, fifty years old, a laborer, of 159 Fifty-ninth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the left breast. He had been out of work and was despondent.

—The will of Henry Henjes was filed in the Surrogate's office for probate yesterday. He was a resident of Bath Beach. His estate is valued at $78,000 and is left to his wife.

—The new Twentieth Precinct Station House, at De Kalb and Hamburg Avenues, will be taken possession of by Capt. Dunn and his command Thursday.

—Dr. William E. Sylvester has been appointed general superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital by the State Lunacy Commission.

—Postmaster Sullivan will open a new station for carrier service to-day. It will be at Fulton Street and Howard Avenue.

Long Island.

—Patrick Burns, twenty-five years old, employed as a freight brakeman by the Long Island Railroad, was killed in the freight yards in Long Island City yesterday morning. The Sag Harbor freight train backed down instead of going ahead, as Burns supposed it would, and he was crushed under the wheels.

Yonkers.

—The city crematory, on the Sawmill River Road, used for cremating garbage, was burned early yesterday morning. The fires had been banked since Saturday, and the building was closed. It is believed the heat became so intense that the woodwork over the furnace took fire. The building was too far away from a hydrant to render the efforts of the firemen effective. Only the iron and brick work of the building remain. There was no insurance on it.

—John Fokes, employed by John Eylers, grocer, was severely injured yesterday morning by being thrown from a wagon near the new schoolhouse in Prospect Street. The horse had run away from Hawthorne Avenue, and in going around the corner into Prospect Street the wagon was overturned and Fokes thrown out. He was dragged along the ground on his left side, and the flesh was scraped from his left knee.

—There will be a district meeting of all the lodges of Knights of Pythias in the Castle Hall of Yonkers Lodge, No. 266, this evening. Grand Chancellor Bedell, State Deputy Auchmood, and other Grand Lodge officers will be present.

—The Rev. A. A. Lings of St. Joseph's Church has given the entire building in Ashburton Avenue to the Young Men's Catholic Association connected with his church. The young men hope now to furnish a gymnasium there.

—The water in the Grassy Spring Reservoir, the main water supply of the city, is getting very low, and consumers are warned not to waste it during this dry spell.

—George W. Lewis, a recent arrival in this city, has been appointed on the staff of The Yonkers Gazette.

—Harold Brown of Warburton Avenue is on a pleasure trip to the White Mountains.

—David Wiggins of Greenport, L. I., is visiting Woodworth Avenue friends.

—James M. Hunt has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William H. and Carrie A. Duggan on the application of James V. Lawrence.

Westchester County.

—In the Court of Sessions at White Plains yesterday County Judge Mills sentenced Clark Stevens to six months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary on a charge of stealing a horse and buggy from Burr Davis of Mount Vernon. He did not intend to steal it, but took it to have a ride about town, and then tied it where Mr. Davis could easily find it, which he did.

—Workmen are now busy putting up the overhead trolley wire for the White Plains and Elmsford Electric Railroad, and three cars have arrived from the factory. This railroad will connect the two places named with the Westchester County Fair Grounds.

—Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck of Westchester County has received the necessary funds to meet the payments due for school purposes in response to his circular issued for a little assistance to that end. All the quarterly obligations have now been met.

—William Holtz was yesterday sentenced to nine months in the Kings County Penitentiary for assaulting James Hoag in the town of Yorktown.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Casino Closed.—The Casino is now closed, and will remain so until Nov. 4, when Frank Daniels will begin the regular season there with the production of his new comic opera, "The Wizard of the Nile." The closing of the theatre is to enable the Bixby estate to make the changes recommended by the Building Department in the theatre. In addition to these suggested changes, many improvements will be made in the auditorium, and the Roof Garden will be completely reconstructed. Work on the building began yesterday, and when it is completed the Casino will be, to all intents and purposes, a new theatre. It is rumored that another effort is being made to place the house again in the control of the Aronsons, but nothing of a definite nature on this point has yet been revealed. So far as can yet be learned the lease of Canary & Lederer is perfectly good, and will hold.

—Italian Opera Season.—From present indications the Italian opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House will be the most brilliant and successful ever given in this city. The subscriptions are now more than $50,000 ahead of last season, and in order to meet the demand, Henry E. Albey and John R. Schoeffel have given up their boxes and will content themselves with orchestra chairs. The coming of Calve is surmised to be the cause of this fortunate condition of affairs, but, whatever the cause, it is certain that the coming opera season will be a grand success financially, whatever its artistic quality may be.

—Mr. Jefferson and "Trilby."—Joseph Jefferson holds time at the Garden Theatre next month, and Manager A. M. Palmer is doing all in his power to induce him to cancel it, so that the run of "Trilby" may not be interrupted. Mr. Jefferson, it is said, does not favor the idea of giving up his time, and it is somewhat doubtful if Mr. Palmer will succeed in his efforts. He has made arrangements for the same time in Harlem and other places, which he has offered to Mr. Jefferson, but the comedian has not yet accepted it, and it is still a question whether "Trilby" will go on or Jefferson will come in.

—Beatrice Cameron's Work.—No small measure of whatever success "A Social Highwayman," to be produced by the Hollands at the Garrick this evening, may achieve, will be due to Mrs. Mansfield, (Beatrice Cameron.) Since the serious illness of Mr. Mansfield she has assumed the burden of directing rehearsals, selecting costumes and scenery, &c., and for the last few days has been at the theatre seventeen hours out of every twenty-four. There was a full-dress rehearsal of the play on Sunday night, and also one last night. A spiritualistic séance is promised as an up-to-date novelty in the piece.

—Daly's Theatre.—The many changes which have been made in "The Queen's Necklace" since its original production at Daly's have made the play almost a new one. Several more are in contemplation, on the suggestion of Mr. Daly himself, who saw the play Saturday night for the first time. It is not his intention to confine the work of Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew to this play during their tour under the Daly management. In addition to "The Queen's Necklace" they are to present "Charlotte Corday," and all the most successful plays in their repertory.

—Bad Weather for Theathes.—Probably no business in the city has suffered so much from the intense heat of the last few days as the theatres. As a matter of fact they are all cooler than the street or the average house, but you cannot make people believe this, and they stay away from the play houses on extremely hot nights. A cold wave is the ardent prayer of the managers, and every day it is delayed adds greatly to their expense account.

H. Batterman's Fall Display.

The intense heat of yesterday did not prevent many persons from enjoying the beautiful display of Autumn millinery, capes, and dress goods at the store of H. Batterman, Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn. The millinery department presents a wonderfully pretty scene, being hung with green vines and flowers.

The hats include the choicest Parisian and American designs. One beautiful coaching hat has a chenille brim, with trimming of ostrich plumes, black satin ribbon, yellow roses and velvet. A graceful hat of gray felt is ornamented with gray ostrich tips, a large rosette of cream satin ribbon, and gray velvet. A dainty toque is of lavender and royal purple velvet, with steel crown and steel band. Shaded velvet roses

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The New-York Times.

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REFORM IN CIVIL SERVICE

Radical Change Made by Order of President Cleveland.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE AFFECTED

Hereafter Minor Consuls and Subordinates Will Be Required to Show Fitness for the Posts Desired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has issued an order under date of Sept. 20 placing all grades of the Consular Service with a compensation between $1,000 and $2,500 under a modified civil service, which provides for class, but not competitive, examinations. This order will affect a little more than one-half of all those engaged in the Consular Service of the United States. The order was suggested and strongly recommended in a report to the President by Secretary Olney. The order is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Sept. 20, 1895.

It being of great importance that the Consuls and commercial agents of the United States shall possess the proper qualifications for their respective positions, to be ascertained either through a satisfactory record of previous actual service under the Department of State or through an appropriate examination, it is hereby ordered;

That any vacancy in the Consulate or commercial agency now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than $2,500 nor less than $1,000, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees, exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts, does not exceed $2,500 nor fall below $1,000, shall be filled (a) by a transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or (b) by appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or (c) by the appointment of a person who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility, and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position.

For the purposes of this order, notarial and unofficial fees shall not be regarded, but the compensation of a Consulate or commercial agency shall be ascertained, if the office is salaried, by reference to the last preceding appropriation act, and, if the office is not salaried, by reference to the returns of official fees for the last preceding fiscal year.

The examination hereinbefore provided for shall be by a board of three persons designated by the Secretary of State, who shall also prescribe the subjects to which such examination shall relate and the general mode of conducting the same by the board.

A vacancy in a Consulate will be filled at discretion only when a suitable appointment cannot be made in any of the modes indicated in the second paragraph of this order. GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE CAUSES OF THE ORDER.

Many Complaints Made Regarding the Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In his report to the President advocating the promulgation of the order issued this morning, Secretary Olney enters into an elaborate discussion of the subject and reviews the history of efforts in the past to bring about this reform. It will be remembered that during the last Congress Senators Lodge and Morgan endeavored, unsuccessfully, to provide for the reorganization of the consular service, on a civil service basis, by means of a rider on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. The action of the President indicates that the Executive considers this a subject for that branch of the Government to deal with entirely under its constitutional prerogatives, without the intervention of the legislative branch.

Secretary Olney has given this matter much attention during his vacation, and has been efficiently aided by Chief Clerk Renick, one of the most ardent advocates of civil service in the consular branch of the State Department work. The Secretary in his report to the President, among other things, says:

Complaints of the Consular service of the United States, of the incompetency of Consuls, and of the injurious consequences to great public interests are not infrequently brought to the notice of the department. That they are not always well founded in every instance and by no means rare in which interested parties indulge in the severest condemnation of officials whose only fault has been a proper adherence to the line of their legitimate duties.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that, while complaints against Consuls are in some cases unwarranted, there are only too many others which cannot be so regarded. It is contended by boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and other like bodies all over the country that if our Consular service were what it should be and our Consuls were officials chosen for their fitness for the duties to be discharged by them, the results would be of the most favorable character. The contention seems reasonable in itself, and is supported by the practice and experience of Great Britain and other European countries.

Congress has to some extent recognized its justness by the statutes providing for consular pupils and consular clerks to be appointed upon satisfactory evidence of qualification derived through examinations or otherwise. By the act of 1864, these officials, originally limited to twenty-five in number, and called consular pupils, are designated as consular clerks and limited in number, and are not to be removed from office except for cause stated to Congress in writing. It is pertinent to note, also, in this connection that at the last session of Congress bills to improve the consular service by securing competency and fitness in its officers were introduced into the Senate by representatives of both political parties. It is the executive branch of the Government, however, which might be expected to be most strongly impressed with the defects of our consular service, and by which appropriate measures for removing them would most naturally be initiated. Hence it is not surprising to find that in 1866 the Department of State promulgated an order requiring all applicants for consulates to present themselves for examination at the department.

The Board of Examiners met, organized, and held examinations under the order, and out of nine applicants approved seven as satisfactory. It does not appear that more than one examination was held under this order of 1866, and the next step taken in the same direction seems to have been by an executive order of April 16, 1872. How much was done under this regulation is not clear, and at all events it was soon superseded by the executive order of March 14, 1873. This order, made like that of April 16, 1872, under the civil service act of March 3, 1871, and during the life of the commission organized under that statute, is as follows:

"Vacancies occurring in any grade of Consulates or clerkships in the department may be filled either by transfer from some other grade or service, clerical, consular, or diplomatic, under the Department of State, or by the appointment of some person who has previously served under the Department of State to its satisfaction, or by the appointment of some person who has made application to the Secretary of State, with proper certificates of character, responsibility, and capacity, in the manner provided for applications for Consulates of which the annual compensation is more than $1,000 and less than $3,000, and who has on examination been found qualified for the position."

Under this order an examination board was organized by the Secretary of State, consisting of three officials serving in the State Department at Washington.

Conformably to regulations made under this order, quite a number of persons were examined during the years 1873 and 1874. The system is said to have worked well in practice and to have both improved the Consular service and relieved the department of much embarrassment. It was, nevertheless, shortlived, and, though the necessary connection between the two things is not obvious, it seems to have been given up simultaneously with the relinquishment of its functions by the Civil Service Commission of 1871, a relinquishment brought about by the refusal of Congress to make any appropriation for that branch of the service.

The civil service suit of 1871, now in force as Section 1,753 of the Revised Statutes, authorizes the President "to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose he may employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, and may prescribe their duties and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service." It may be that these statutory provisions cannot be so utilized as to bring out that complete reform and improvement of the Consular Service which are universally conceded to be desirable. It may be that costly and elaborate machinery of the character provided by the Senate bills already referred to will be found necessary to that end. But, even if that be so, it is still to be remembered that the provisions of those bills have not yet been enacted by Congress, and may never be, and that meanwhile it can do no harm, and may do much good, to make a thorough trial of the efficiency of such regulations as are authorized by Section 1,753 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Olney, therefore, recommends the promulgation of the order made public today, and, in discussing it, says that it differs in detail rather than in principle from the other executive orders already referred to. It assumes that Consuls may properly be chosen from two classes of persons without examination—namely, from persons already in the service of the State Department, or from persons formerly in its service, and who in each case have not only satisfactory records of service, but of service tending to qualify them for the duties of Consul. It requires all other persons, being first selected as eligible for examination upon the ordinary proofs of competency and good character, to submit themselves to an examination designed to test their aptitude, and fitness for the special functions of the Consular Office. Thus, on the one hand, the appointing power is thereunder left at liberty to avail itself of whatever special capacity and fitness for the Consular Office actual service has demonstrated to exist; on the other hand, by reserving to itself the designation of the persons eligible for examination, the appointing power protects itself to some extent at least from the errors sure to follow from absolute reliance upon purely academic tests of fitness.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that the order now recommended is in no sense final or exhaustive. Experience will doubtless prove in what respects it may be amended or enlarged to the advantage of the public interest. But meanwhile it may surely be claimed for it that it will be at least a step in the right direction and a step to be judged of, not by the advance it itself makes, but by the advance it may rightly be expected to inevitably lead to.

The incumbents of such Consular offices as are scarcely inferior in dignity and importance to that of Minister must, it is believed, be selected, as heretofore, at the personal discretion and upon the personal responsibility of the Executive. It is to be borne in mind, too, that there are a large number of Consular offices, the emoluments of which are less than $1,000, (the lowest salary attached by law to any Consular position,) which are paid only by fees, and which, as a rule, must be filled from the residents of the particular locality where the office is established. The order, therefore, does not apply to either of these classes. On the other hand, it does in terms apply to commercial agents, so-called—officers with functions to all intents and purposes the same as Consuls—and thus embraces within its operation nearly three-fourths of the whole number of Consular and quasi-Consular offices of such rank and yielding such compensation as to be desired and sought for by citizens resident within the United States.

WHO WILL MARRY MISS MOI LEE?

Her Father a Chinaman and Runs a Lottery, but Would Be Generous to an American Son-in-Law—She Bicycles.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 23.—Hip Sing Lee, a wealthy Chinese merchant of this city, offers a half interest in his business and $5,000 in cash to any reputable young American who will marry his daughter, Moi Lee.

Hip Sing Lee is the wealthiest Chinaman in this valley, his fortune being estimated at $78,000. He conducts a general merchandise store and lottery in this city, and has branch stores at Watsonville, Santa Cruz, and Salinas. Lee has become thoroughly Americanized.

Lee's wife died about a year ago, and, as several attempts have been made to kidnap Moi, he is afraid that if she does not marry soon the Highbinders may succeed in abducting her.

Moi Lee is sixteen years old, and is considered a good-looking Chinese girl. She reads and writes English and plays some of the most popular airs of the day on the guitar. Her English and musical education obtained from an old Frenchwoman who lives near Chinatown, and whom the father has employed as Moi's tutor for the last three years. Her father gratifies all her desires, and a few weeks ago he bought her a bicycle. She has learned to ride, and almost any afternoon can be seen riding in the northern part of the city.

Hip Sing Lee is over fifty years of age, and says that as soon as he sees his only child married to an American and ensconced in a pleasant home, he is willing to die. He owns several fine residence lots in the city, and says that on his daughter's wedding day he will give her husband the key to a palatial residence.

He says his prospective son-in-law must come of good parentage and be of good character, and be free from all vices to which many of the young men of to-day are addicted.

SURVEYOR M'GUIRE TOOK EXCEPTION

Would Not Recognize Deputy Naval Officer Gourley as Collector.

Jealousy of their prerogatives among the officials in the various departments at the Custom House stirred up a tempest in a teapot in Collector Kilbreth's absence in Washington last week. No one was designated to take his place, because he was to be away only a day or so. Special Deputy Naval Officer Gourley thought, however, that he was entitled to act as Collector under the law which provides that, in case of the Collector's death or disability, the Naval Officer shall perform his duties. When he had installed himself at the Collector's desk Mr. Gourley sent a note to the Surveyor's department directing that all possible courtesies, chiefly in the way of expediting his baggage, be shown to a certain passenger on an incoming ship. Surveyor McGuire bristled up and wrote back that he would not recognize the order, as he had no evidence that the Collector was dead or disabled.

This reply meant only official resentment, for the courtesies asked were extended to the passenger. Mr. Gourley chose to push the question of authority to a test, and the correspondence was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury. It was returned yesterday, with directions that the question be settled by the law officer of the local force. Deputy Collector Phelps thus has it in hand for an opinion, from which an order may perhaps be evolved.

GREAT MEETING OF CATHOLIC PRELATES

The Entire Hierarchy Expected Soon to Assemble in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The largest concourse of Catholic prelates that Washington has ever known will assemble the first week in October. The fourteen Archbishops of the United States will meet officially Oct. 1 to discuss their diocesan affairs, and also to hold their annual consultation as Directors of the Catholic University. The indications are that this congress will be attended by the entire Catholic hierarchy, consisting of the Cardinal, Mgr. Satolli, all the Archbishops, and a large number of Bishops and priests.

The Eucharistic League is a doctrinal order which was founded in Paris in 1855. It has a large membership in Europe. In this country it has been but recently instituted. The object of this organization is to promote devotion and to spread the knowledge of the great Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. The first convention of the league met at the Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., Aug. 7 and 8, 1895. Some few rules and by-laws were then made, but it was decided to leave the general framing of the association to the first congress, ordered to meet here this Autumn.

FIELD DAY FOR PYTHIAN KNIGHTS

A Parade and Prize Drill at Phillipsburg, N. J.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Sept. 23.—This was the annual field day of the Knights of Pythias of New-Jersey and the fourth annual parade of the New-Jersey Brigade, Uniformed Rank was given. Upon the arrival of the General commanding the military branch of the order, a military salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and then Mayor Perdoe formally extended the visitors the freedom of the town. The competitive drill for prizes, which took place before several thousand persons, was one of the most interesting events of the day. Prizes aggregating $200 were contested for, and the judges were Capt. Charles Mason of the Fourth United States Infantry and Lieut. Melville H. Rowell of the Tenth United States Cavalry. The parade this afternoon was an imposing affair.

Pauncefote Soon to Return.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, writes from Newport that he will reach Washington next week. He will spend a day or two of the intervening time visiting Lord Gough, the First Secretary of the Embassy, at Beverly Farms, Mass. Lady Pauncefote and the young ladies of the family will sail for New-York on the Paris Nov. 9.

BELIEVES IN SHIP CANAL

Magnificent Proposition, Says Engineer Edward P. North.

PROSPECT CONCERNS THE COUNTRY

On the Other Hand, a Grain Broker Is Opposed to the Waterway, Fearing that His Business Would Be Ruined.

"It is the most magnificent proposition that has ever been made in the United States," remarked Edward P. North yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as he discussed the suggestion recently made by THE TIMES for the construction of a ship canal connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson of dimensions sufficiently large to permit of steamships passing without interruption from the lake ports to Europe.

Mr. North is well known as a civil engineer, and under the present Administration has been appointed Water Purveyor of this city.

"I wish," said Mr. North, "that I had the time to sit down and give THE NEW-YORK TIMES a full statement of my views on this matter of a ship canal, for I have given years of thought and study to the subject, and I am very strongly of the opinion that if the commercial supremacy of New-York is to be maintained the construction of such a canal as is proposed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES is absolutely imperative.

"Unfortunately, my time is so fully occupied in attending to the multifarious details of this office that I am unable to discuss the subject of a ship canal with the fullness and exactness that it deserves. In fact, the matter is so serious and of such vital importance to the United States that a man feels as if he wants to sit down for a month and think of nothing else before he presumes to talk of such a mammoth undertaking.

"And yet I have no hesitation in saying that I am honestly and firmly of the opinion that a ship canal connecting Lake Erie and the Hudson River is of greater importance to the United States than is the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and that is no unimportant undertaking.

"Upon the construction of such a canal as is outlined by THE TIMES depends not only the prosperity of New-York City, but the whole State and the country behind it.

"The Erie Canal, in its relations to this State, may be well compared to an unimproved and impoverished country road, which is a detriment and a hindrance to the community through which it passes. The Erie Canal is actually retarding the commercial progress of the city and the State; it has completely outlived its usefulness. There is no doubt in my mind of the utility and necessity of a ship canal between the lakes and the seaboard."

On the floor of the Produce Exchange some of the grain brokers are displaying hostility to the project of a ship canal, for the rather singular reason that if such a canal were constructed their occupation would be gone. As a matter of fact, only about one-fifth of all the grain that is received in New-York is exported, and even if a canal were constructed enabling steamships to carry grain from Duluth to Liverpool without breaking bulk, it is not at all certain that the present ratio would be materially altered. Why the grain and flour brokers should imagine that their occupation would be gone if a ship canal were constructed is somewhat of a mystery.

One of the best-known brokers on the floor of the Exchange, a member of a big grain brokerage house, as well as one of the largest milling concerns in the country, talked to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday about the ship-canal project.

"Do not use my name," he said, "or that of the firm of which I am a member, for I am not anxious to get into a controversy, but, since THE NEW-YORK TIMES seems to have been fair enough to give both sides an impartial hearing on this question, I assume it will give the opinion of a broker.

"I am honestly opposed to the plan of a ship canal across this State, because I am of the opinion that it would reduce New-York to the condition and status of a mere wayside station; that it would impair our commerce, and absolutely ruin the grain brokerage business. It seems to me that, should such a canal be constructed, a vast fleet of steamers would constantly be passing from the lakes to Europe, and vice versa, and they would pass New-York in much the same way as the craft on the Hudson River to-day pass Poughkeepsie and Newburg. Therefore, I think that such a canal as contemplated would virtually ruin the commerce of New-York.

"I cannot see that a larger fleet of vessels congregating at the Port of New-York, or the saving gained in transportation by the fact that breaking of bulk would be avoided, would offset the loss occasioned to the elevator companies, the barge owners, and a small army of laborers should such a canal be constructed.

"I am aware that there is a periodical outcry that the commerce of Boston, of Philadelphia, of Baltimore, and of Newport News is increasing at the expense of New-York, and that it is imperative that a ship canal should be constructed if New-York is to maintain its commercial supremacy. Why is the commerce of these ports increasing? It is because the railroads running to those points are so little regular freight to handle that they are willing to carry grain at a much lower rate than the railroads running into New-York, for the reason that the latter have a monopoly of the carriage of dry goods, steel rails, machinery, imports and exports of all kinds, and are only willing to carry grain when a rate can be obtained that insures a fair profit.

"It will surprise a great many people to learn that it is possible to send grain or flour from the West to Liverpool via Boston, Baltimore, or Newport News for less money than it costs to carry it from the West to New-York."

"That seems to be a very good argument in favor of a ship canal," suggested the reporter.

"Oh, no," hastily replied the broker. "I cannot see any good in the ship canal. I recited that fact to show that the cities mentioned were increasing their commerce simply because the railroads indulged in cutting rates. The men who handle grain do not indulge in sentiment. If they can save 1-16 of a cent on a bushel of grain they are going to do it, even if they have to take the business away from their dearest friend."

Fumigating Mails from Cholera Ports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, today received a telegram from Postmaster M. C. Coppin, at San Francisco, stating that the mails per steamer Gaelic, from cholera-infected ports, had been thoroughly fumigated in bulk, and all mails for domestic points were fumigated first in bulk bags, then opened, and the contents fumigated a second time. Every precaution is being taken against the disease by the postal authorities, the fumigating being done in accordance with a standing order of the department.

No More Salt Rushes.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 23.—Last Wednesday's terrific salt rush seems destined to work a revolution in Dartmouth College customs, the Faculty having decreed that similar events be forbidden in the future. President Tucker gave notice yesterday that salt rushes had been carried to such an extreme of late as to be injudicious in effect, and that henceforth they must be discontinued.

Gen. Schofield's Coming Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Gen. Schofield, who retires on Sunday next, on which day he reaches the age limit—sixty-four years—to-day presided at the meeting of the Board of Ordnance, of which he is President. This will be the last meeting of the board which he will attend, the board only meeting once a month.

Screw Cutters' Wages Increased.

LEBANON, Penn., Sept. 23.—The management of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works to-day notified the employes in the screw-cutting department that their wages have been increased 10 cents per thousand bolts. This is equivalent to a 10 per cent. advance.

Secretary of Legation at Managua.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has appointed John F. Baker of Minnesota Secretary of the Legation at Managua, Nicaragua.

MR. PLATT'S ORDERS FOR ALBANY

Said to Have Directed Sacrifices for Senate and Assembly Nominees—How It Hurts William Barnes, Jr.

Among the Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening was one from Albany. He is of the Platt stripe, still he does not agree with everything that Mr. Platt advances. As a matter of fact, he was more than put out with orders which went to Albany last week.

It is known that State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., is a pliant follower of Mr. Platt, and will do practically whatever is directed by his chief. But the latest orders caused him much personal humiliation, and while he himself did not take the aggressive, he allowed others to carry their point, and go contrary to commands.

"There can be no doubt that Mr. Platt will sacrifice everything this year for the Legislature," said the Albany visitor last night. "He wants the Senate because a United States Senator is to be chosen in 1897, and the Senate elected this Fall will have to participate in that election. Mr. Barnes, it is well-known, was not treated fairly by Mayor Wilson, who was elected in 1893 on the Republican and honest election tickets. Mr. Wilson was a Republican, and his vote was 13,500, to James Rooney's (Democrat) 10,000.

"At the outset Mr. Wilson began to ignore and snub Mr. Barnes. He appointed men to office who were offensive to the Republicans generally, and shut off patronage which usually went to the Republican newspapers. Mr. Wilson has been laying pipe for the nomination on the straight Republican ticket for several months. His relations with Mr. Barnes have been of the most strained nature. Then, too, he aided in the establishment of an evening Republican newspaper to compete with Mr. Barnes's. This paper has been of the Milholland type, Mr. Milholland's Albany lieutenant, Mr. Montignani, writing a considerable part of the editorials for it.

"But to get down to the present business. Mr. Wilson's friends came to New-York recently, and had a talk with Mr. Platt. As a result, the orders went to Albany to renominate Mr. Wilson as the regular Republican nominee for Mayor, and to sacrifice not only him, but all the local nominees for Senate and Assembly candidates. Mr. Barnes would be willing to sacrifice Mr. Wilson, but his nomination as the regular Republican at this time, after Mr. Barnes's avowed opposition to him, would look to the general public like a back-down for Mr. Barnes, and he was set against any such humiliation.

"There was a conference of Republicans on Friday night, and Mr. Wilson lost by a slender majority. This conference decided upon two names—William J. Walker, whom Mayor Wilson appointed a Police Commissioner, but who deserted Mr. Wilson a year ago, and George H. Stevens, who is being urged by labor organizations. Which of these will be the final choice must be decided on at a later meeting, when it will be shown which is the better man as a vote puller.

"I was at the conference, and I can tell you that Mr. Barnes was very much wrought up. I expected every minute to see him kick over the traces. In every district where the vote is close, Mr. Platt will order that local candidates be sacrificed for Senate and Assembly nominees."

POWER FOR THE POLICE BOARD

Dr. Parkhurst Contends that the Commissioners Should Be Unhampered in Removals of the Men.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst does not seem to have yielded one point from his first idea of a complete and thorough reorganization of the Police Department. In discussing the subject yesterday, he said:

"The powers that we would confer on the Police Board are simply the powers of removal and appointment. The board is handicapped in its efforts at every turn, because 80 per cent. of the men on the force are antagonistic to the law the board is especially trying to enforce.

"Every thing accomplished so far has only been at the cost of great prodding and pushing, and even now the board is constantly in receipt of complaints from people who say that the police are doing no more now than before. But the board cannot remove men of itself. That is the whole point. Trials are necessary, and appeals, and perhaps appeals to still higher courts, as in the case of Inspector McLaughlin. With the power of removal, the whole force would be reorganized instantly almost, and men who would work in sympathy with the laws would be appointed in the department.

"You see, the Senate and Assembly would not give the board these powers. They said it would make it entirely too potent. But we know our Commissioners, and could trust them with this power, great as it is. It would, of course, be unwise to make this power permanent, but it would not be permanent. It would be limited to a few months only, like the power given to the Mayor.

"I cannot be too emphatic in saying that this is now the all-important desideratum of those who want municipal reform. The board wants to go ahead, but needs more power to do so. This is the reason that we have advocated the plan of pledging every candidate for the Legislature to the favoring of a police reorganization law."

ANOTHER COKE STRIKE AT UNIONTOWN

Three Plants Idle—Reports of Frick Works and Others Crippled Denied.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Sept. 23.—The Lemont coke plants were shut down this morning, all the men who continued work after the others struck Saturday having laid down their tools.

Both plants employ over 500 men. The Stewart plant is also idle.

A report is circulated that Youngstown, Leisenring, Nos. 1 and 3, and Trotter works of the Frick Company, are badly crippled. The Frick Company claims more men went to work to-day at Kyle, Wynn, and Oliphant. The Oliver Company claims to have all the men it wants.

The Irish National Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Delegates to the great national convention of Irish societies, which will be opened in this city to-morrow, are arriving upon nearly every train. John T. Keating, Secretary of the Reception Committee, estimates that there will be fully 1,500 delegates in attendance when the convention opens. The convention will last three days. Its general object is the organization of a society for the furtherance of the Irish cause. Those who issued the call for the convention claim that it is not contemplated that physical force shall be used or advised in the attainment of the independence of the Irish people as a nation, unless such means be deemed absolutely necessary and the object in view be probable of attainment.

R. W. Engel of Athol a Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23.—R. W. Engel of Athol, Mass., sent a bullet through his heart in a room in one of the city hotels yesterday. He went there Saturday morning, registering as V. R. Smith of this city. As the door remained locked at 6:30 last evening, it was forced open, and Engel's body was found lying on the bed. He had been dead for some time. On a sheet of paper were written these words: "My name and address: R. W. Engel, Athol, Mass. Telegraph to Hugh Engel, 64 Prospect Street, Athol, Mass. All bills will be paid." There was a telegram in his pocket from W. W. Holton of Athol, Mass., dated Saturday. It contained but one word, "Yes."

Stephen N. Stillwell Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Stephen N. Stillwell, Secretary of the Virginia Jockey Club, died here yesterday. He had been ill for two weeks with typhoid fever, and was thought to be improving, but a change for the worse set in late in the day. Mr. Stillwell was a native of Gravesend, L. I., and was thirty-two years of age. He leaves two children at Waterbury, Conn. The body was sent to-day to the home of his brother in Brooklyn for interment.

Secretary Lamont at Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary Lamont today resumed his duties as Secretary of War after a few weeks spent with his family at Sorrento, Me., and a few days with the President at Gray Gables. The Secretary's family, which has been summering at Sorrento, returned with him.

HOT WAVE LINGERS ON

It Yields Slowly to the Cold Breezes from the West.

OFFICIALLY, YESTERDAY NOT SO WARM

The Thermometer Reached Only 94°, but Weather-Oppressed Citizens Failed to Feel Relief—Worst Over, Mr. Dunn Says.

Predictions come, but hot waves linger. That languid visitant from the West which came idling toward the Atlantic seaboard Friday to stay for a day or two, it was said, was still here yesterday.

Officially, the day was not as hot as were its immediate predecessors. But heat-oppressed citizens read what the thermometer said about the weather, and refused to believe that the day was cooler, even by a degree, than those which have simmered out ahead of it. As a matter of fact, the day was a bit cooler than was either Saturday or Sunday. But the enervating effects of those two hot days made the warm hours of yesterday seem more unbearable.

The Weather Bureau announced that the worst was over, that to-day the hot spell would be a reminiscence, that the thermometer would shrink, and the spirits of the community rise. The morning would be ushered in, the prophets said, with a cool and bracing air, to be followed by a more decided fall in the temperature.

The hot wave was being rolled seaward yesterday by the cool wave which was following it from the West. In this city the thermometer at 8 A. M. registered 78°. Two hours later it had gone up to 81°, and at 11 o'clock the 84° mark was reached. The noon record was 89°. Steadily ascending, the mercury touched 92° at 1 o'clock, 93° at 3 o'clock, and its highest mark—94°—at 4 P. M.

The humidity was not great during the day, the percentage being 64°. The wind was from the southwest, and light.

Mr. Dunn, the local forecast official, in an interview yesterday, said that in the Central States there had been a fall of from 8° to 30°.

"In Dodge City, Kan.," Mr. Dunn added, "there is now freezing weather. At Denver and in Moosehead, Minn., 2° below the freezing point is reported. The most sudden change of temperature is reported from Wisconsin, where the mercury dropped 32° since yesterday.

The cold wave to-day extended over the Mississippi Valley and the lake regions. The centre of the warm wave is now well out at sea. It is moving eastward slowly but surely.

"I don't think we will have any more very hot weather like that which has prevailed in the last few days. It is too late in the season."

SWELTERED IN PITTSBURG.

Record of Twenty-four Years Broken, but Relief Anticipated.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—The hottest period ever known in September since the establishment, in 1871, of the Weather Bureau in Pittsburg has been the past five days. For several days the maximum temperature has ranged from 92° to 94°. The humidity has also been extremely oppressive. Early this morning a breeze sprang up and continues. At 8 A. M. the mercury recorded 78°. At 1 o'clock 85.5° was recorded. It is not thought the temperature will go much above that mark. A fall of 30° is expected during the night. This afternoon it is partly cloudy, with indications of rain this evening.

BOSTON SCORCHED; NO RELIEF.

A Slight Breeze, but Conditions Not Alleviated.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The thermometer at the Weather Bureau office at 1:30 P. M. registered 94°, and it was still rising. The hottest September registration record heretofore was 101°, which was reached Sept. 5, 1881; and on Sept. 10, 1884, the mercury marked 94 4-10°, which was also the record for last Saturday. Yesterday the maximum reached was 93 8-10°.

To-day, according to the opinion of the local observer, promises to be the hottest of the three days. The temperature in the streets is several degrees higher than the official figures given. A slight breeze from the southwest does not alleviate the prevailing condition to any appreciable extent.

Predictions Verified at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—There was a rapid and decided change in the temperature here to-day, the thermometer dropping to 71° at noon, as compared with 80° to 85° for the past few days.

The weather is hazy, with indications of a still further drop in the temperature. The local weather bureau says there is a well-defined storm centre to the northwest of Lake Superior, in Ontario, and much cooler weather may be looked for this afternoon or to-night.

Broke Heat Record for New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—E. H. Emery, Acting Weather Observer, said that Saturday, Sunday, and to-day, taken together as three days, break the record in this vicinity, and probably for the State as a whole, for this season of the year. The local records of highest temperature were: Saturday, 96°; Sunday, 93°, and to-day, 90°.

St. Louis Reports Crops Undamaged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—The mercury dropped from 90° to 45° from 4 P. M. yesterday to 4 A. M. to-day. The drop in temperature was preceded by severe westerly winds. At 9 o'clock this morning the sun was shining brightly, and the mercury registered 60°.

Reports received from a number of points in Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana show that the drop in temperature was generally felt in these States. No damage to crops is anticipated.

Temperature Drops at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The report sent out from the Weather Bureau just before midnight has been verified in part. Sunday night was sweltering, and the change made itself felt about 2 o'clock this morning, when the mercury began to fall. The highest temperature Sunday was 95°. At 7 A. M. to-day it was 68°. At noon the weather is cloudy, with the thermometer at 71°.

Weather Conditions Elsewhere.

OMAHA, Sept. 23.—The weather here is still cold, but the temperature is gradually rising, standing at 63° at noon. So far no damage has been done to the crops.

DENVER, Sept. 23.—Reports from all over Colorado this afternoon show that a blizzard prevailed throughout the State early yesterday. Snow from two to ten inches deep has fallen, which is unprecedented in September. To-day the weather is bright, but cool.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—There was a drop of about 20° in the thermometer here to-day. Yesterday was one of the hottest days of the year, and several cases of heat prostration were reported.

Robbed Faro Bank and Gamblers.

SPOKANE, Washington, Sept. 23.—A bold robbery took place at the Leroi Clubrooms at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A single robber entered and, with drawn revolver, commanded Faro Dealer Durff and several other men in the room to throw up their hands. They obeyed, and the robber took everything in the faro bank—$220. He overlooked $1,200 in a sack. He was out of sight before the frightened gamblers recovered their wits sufficiently to give the alarm. The Coeur d'Alene faro bank, close by, was robbed just a week ago, probably by the same man.

SQUADRON PUTS OUT TO SEA

Admiral Bunce Will Direct Manoeuvres for Ten Days Before Putting into Hampton Roads.

The North Atlantic squadron, commanded by Acting Rear Admiral Bunce, went to sea yesterday afternoon. The signal to get under way was hoisted at 1 o'clock, on board the flagship New-York, and a moment later the answering pennants fluttered from the masthead of each of the other four ships—Columbia, Minneapolis, Raleigh, and Montgomery.

The anchors were a-weigh a few minutes later, and "in column of vessels, natural order," the squadron stood down the Narrows and headed for the main ship channel.

The New-York led the column. Following the flagship was the Minneapolis, the fleetest commerce destroyer in this or any other navy. Astern of that fine vessel was the triple-screw racer Columbia, whose speed is but slightly inferior to that of the Minneapolis. The trim-looking Raleigh came next in order, and the Montgomery brought up the rear.

Off Fort Wadsworth a string of flags floating to the signal yard of the flagship and an answering pennant which was displayed a few seconds later from the Columbia showed that the signal had reference to that vessel only, and that it had been understood. The signal was hauled down, and as the string of flags began its descent the Columbia swerved out of the column under a starboard helm and slowed her engines to quarter speed. The Raleigh and the Montgomery closed up the gap, and when the two latter had drawn ahead the Columbia fell in astern, bringing up the rear of the column.

It is the intention of Rear Admiral Bunce to keep the squadron at sea ten days and then put into Hampton Roads. The ten days will be occupied in steam fleet tactics, a drill which is mostly for familiarizing commanding officers with the manoeuvring qualities of their vessels.

Various other drills are in contemplation when the squadron arrives at Hampton Roads. The new battleship Texas and the monitor Amphitrite are expected to join the squadron there. Efforts are also being made to have the armored cruiser Maine, recently commissioned at the New-York Navy Yard, join the flagship in time to take part in the manoeuvres.

IF A JOKE, PRACTICAL AND NOISY

Newark Italian Arrested for Throwing Something That Exploded, Scared Bucacanco, J. P., and Broke Windows.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—James Garlo, a young Italian barber of 21 Crane Street, was locked up this morning on the charge of throwing a bomb last night in the yard of Justice of the Peace Bucacanco, at 16 Factory Street. The bomb exploded and blew out all the windows in the house of the Justice. The Justice was in an outhouse, and escaped with a scare.

Garlo claimed that he did not know the bomb would explode, and that he threw it as a joke to frighten the Justice.

The police are inclined to believe this excuse. It has been ascertained that Garlo saw the Justice go into the outhouse. It was close on to 1 o'clock, and Garlo may have thought it would be a good joke to scare him. He lighted a fuse and threw the bomb into the yard.

It went off with a terrific explosion, shattering all the windows. The Justice was nearly scared to death, but he managed to rally his wits and caused Garlo's arrest. Garlo told the authorities he was sorry for what he had done, but did not mean any harm.

The bomb is similar to that used by Italians in celebrating different events. It is one of the kind that killed ten persons in Bergen Street twelve years ago during a parade and celebration.

REUNION OF NUTMEG LEGISLATORS

Speechmaking and a Banquet by Connecticut Lawmakers.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—The reunion of the members of the last General Assembly of this State, at Woodmont, today, was attended by about 300 legislators and their friends, including most of the prominent political leaders of the State.

The banquet began about noon. The toastmaster was Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and among the speakers were United States Senator Hawley, Gov. Coffin, Lieut. Gov. Cooke, Stiles Judson of Stratford, the Republican leader, and George M. Gunn of Milford, the Democratic leader.

The committee in charge of the arrangements, including Representatives Sternberg of West Hartford, Eaton of North Haven, and Hale of Portland, chose the Connecticut Building, formerly used at the World's Fair, for the occasion, and a huge tent in front of it contained the table at which the body banqueted.

ST. LOUIS CANNOT ENFORCE ORDINANCES

Because of a Robbery in the Office of the Clerk of Delegates Last Week.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—The office of the clerk of the House of Delegates in this city was entered by parties unknown Saturday night, and the desks were rifled.

The janitor heard the intruders but arrived in the room too late to catch them. All the desks and lockers were rifled, and after an investigation it was found that valuable papers, principally copies of franchises for street railways, were missing. The loss is irreparable, and many of the documents cannot be duplicated.

The city is pushing the companies to fulfill charter agreements, and the loss of these papers leaves the city powerless to enforce ordinances. Several million dollars are represented in the lost papers.

FATALITY DUE TO HIGH WIND

Caught and Landed a Man on a Railroad Track, Where He Was Killed.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—The high wind which was blowing last night caused a most unusual accident. Martin Burke, a coal heaver, was returning from work. While going up the hill at St. Paul Avenue and Eighth Street, he was picked up by the wind and blown down the hill and over the St. Paul tracks, half a block away. Just as he landed on the tracks a switch engine, with five cars, came along and passed over him, killing him instantly.

Sailors from the Wrecked Valentine.

The Colombian Line steamship Advance, which arrived from Colon yesterday, had on board Mate Thompson and four seamen of the American schooner Ann E. Valentine, which sailed from Mobile May 13 and put into Colon in distress two months later. The schooner was lumber laden and bound for Port Limon. She encountered a heavy gale in the Gulf, sprung a dangerous leak, and drifted helpless for five weeks. The crew was in an exhausted condition when the vessel finally made Colon, the supply of provisions and water having been almost exhausted. The vessel

the railway ran. It was expressly covenanted in the mortgage by and between the railway company and the trust company for the benefit and use of all persons who should become holders and owners of the bond, that $8,000,000 should be delivered to the President or Vice President of the railway company, to be used by them in accordance with the stipulations contained in the mortgage. In point of fact, the proceeds of these bonds were applied by Burke and his associates to the payment of their loan from the New-York bankers, to paying the debt of the coal company for the 10,000 acres of coal lands, to paying the bankers' commissions, and to a kind of pro rata division among themselves. The net results of the transaction as regards Burke and his associates seems to have been that they got possession of a railroad and all its ten millions of stock for nothing, that in addition they acquired control of a coal company owning 10,000 acres of coal land, and that they were further, in point of ready cash, some few hundred thousand dollars richer.

This must be held to be a somewhat satisfactory operation for Burke and his associates, and, considering the shortness of the time within which it was carried out, too much praise cannot be awarded to its neatness and dispatch. But the confiding public who invested its money in the eight millions of fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, had evidently been cheated out of its promised security. Save by the doubtful addition of the coal lands to the property of the railway company, that security was simply nil, as there was not even the faintest pretext of devoting any part of the eight millions of dollars to the betterment of the property. It does not appear that while the railway remained under the control of Burke and his associates anybody raised the question as to what they had done with the proceeds of these bonds. But when, in the early part of 1887, the railway company passed into other hands, its new directorate began an action against Burke and his associates for the recovery of the money, that it might be devoted to the use for which it was borrowed. This action was submitted to arbitration in July, 1888, and was decided against the company on grounds which did not appear to stand the test of subsequent judicial criticism.

In January, 1890, a suit was begun by Mr. James J. Belden of New-York, whose usual clear-sightedness seems to have been temporarily dimmed when he invested in $10,000 worth of the bonds in question. This suit was first tried before Judge Ingraham, at Special Term, in New-York, and was by him decided against the plaintiff on some points of law. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court of New-York, and here for the first time a decision was had in which the broad equities of the case were fully recognized and most vigorously stated. Judge Parker's decision, in which Judges Van Brunt and Follett concurred, brushed aside all the technicalities which had hitherto incumbered the progress of the case, and enunciated certain principles which, if sustained by the Court of Appeals, where the case now awaits a hearing, will prove a most valuable contribution to the definition of the responsibility before the law of railroad trusteeship.

The scope of this decision may be inferred from the following extract: "The means by which they were enabled to perpetrate this fraud upon the trustee and bondholders was due to the absolute control which Burke and his associates exercised over the railway corporation—a control which was from the beginning deemed an essential requisite to the carrying out of the plan which they originated and executed. How they were enabled to exercise complete control over the corporation and its officers has already been adverted to. It is enough in this connection to say that the railway company had no will except theirs; that while many things were done which took the form of corporate action, they were, nevertheless, inspired and commanded by them, and were in reality their acts. Under these circumstances the corporate action taken, which was essential to the wrongful scheme, which they originated, and were enabled to execute in part by the creation of the corporation, is properly chargeable to them. Having caused the covenants to be made, they were bound in good conscience to promote performance of them. This they did not do, nor did they intend to permit it to be done when they caused the promise to be made. Such conduct is inconsistent with upright dealing, but consistent with an intention to deceive. The result of their action was a fraud on the trustee, for, by reason of it, there was put upon the market bonds bearing its certificate which operated to assure investors of the bona fides of the entire transaction, when, in truth, it was wholly wanting. A wrong has been done the bona fide bondholders, for they have been deprived of the added security which the mortgage promises."

The Court further held that, so long as these bonds are outstanding unmatured, which were duly certified by the trust company, it is its right and duty to proceed in court and seek to enforce all the provisions of the security for the benefit of present bondholders, as well as those who may hereafter become such. Acting on this hint, the Central Trust Company, in its capacity of trustee for the bondholders, present and future, brought action before the Court of Common Pleas, in April of last year. Its petition was met by a demurrer upon the part of Burke and his associates, which was set aside by an opinion and decision of Judge Pugh last January. This decision constitutes the ablest judicial review of the questions involved which has yet been made, and it will pass into legal literature as marking an era in the interpretation and enforcement of the responsibilities of the trusteeship of railroad Directors.

Judge Pugh finds that the underlying question in the case is, Did the mortgage or trust deed create a trust relation between the railway company and Burke and his associates, or any of them, on the one side, and the bondholders, represented by the Central Trust Company, on the other side? He shows that it is not essential that a trust should be labeled as a trust to make it such legally—that there is no stereotyped collection of words for the "edification" of a trust. "In equity there is no idolatory of words. Rights are the principals; remedies the accessories; the democracy of substance is preferred to the tyranny of form; the thing stated is more important than the statement of the thing." He then proceeds to dispose of various legal subterfuges that have been raised in the progress of the case. It was held, for example, that, because the first owners of the bonds knew of and consented to their misappropriation, therefore subsequent owners were deprived of any remedy for this wrong. On this Judge Pugh remarks: "By a barren logic, but not by the true spirit and rule of construction, the benefit of this covenant and agreement may be limited to the first purchasers of the bonds. The language is explicit, concise, and unambiguous, embracing early and late holders of the bonds, and no court has the prerogative to make a new agreement for the parties to the mortgage by construing it to include only the original purchasers of the bonds. It would be an unwarranted construction of the plain meaning of the language."

Then, as to the contention that the railway company, or, rather, Burke and his associates, as owners of the road, had the moral and legal right to use the money derived from the sale of the bonds as they might choose, Judge Pugh has this to say: "The rights and powers of a railroad corporation are not identical with those of an individual. They are 'vested and restricted.' They are only such as are conferred by statute. It can only exercise full dominion and control over its property consistent with the objects of its creation. With respect to an individual's property, there is no relation of trust or confidence between him and the persons with whom he does business, and his right to dispose of it as he chooses is absolute. He is dealt with on the basis of his absolute dominion of his own property. But the situation of a corporation, whose property is under the control of its Directors or managing agents, is radically different." It has been urged on behalf of the defendants that the bondholders did not rely on the overture in the mortgage when they invested their money. On this Judge Pugh forcibly comments by stating that Burke and his associates are arraigned as trustees for having "defiled and appropriated" the trust moneys, and he adds: "What right had these alleged trustees, if they are culpable, as charged, to interpose the objection that the holders of the bonds did not rely upon the covenant when they purchased the bonds? When one sues upon a contract which confers upon him the right to recover a sum of money, he does not have to allege or prove that he relied, and had a right to rely, upon the promise of payment."

In conclusion, Judge Pugh shows that the borrowed money, having been taxed with a trust, it is unimportant who owned the stock of the railway company. It is a fact utterly irrevelant. It does not mitigate the enormity of the alleged wrong of which complaint is made. But it is a relevant and important fact in the case against the alleged culpable trustees. In the case at bar, therefore, he holds that the agreement, the covenant, was really and substantially made by Burke and his associates; it was the act of the corporation only in name. He adds: "This conclusion is reasonable, because equity regards the substance or spirit, and not the letter merely; it looks through form to substance; it looks to the intent rather than to the form. Logically, this makes Burke and his associates, or those of them who converted the proceeds of the bonds to their own use, responsible as trustees of an express trust. It is my present conviction that this is the true solution of the most difficult problem in this case."

As the Judge remarked in a recent decision on the demurrer of one of the parties impleaded with Burke that reflection had only increased the certainty which he felt about these conclusions, the chance of redressing a long-standing wrong and of administering such a lesson to railroad wreckers or organizers as will not soon be forgotten, seems to be especially good.

THE NEW AGREEMENT.

Deliberation of the Special Committee on Revision.

There was further discussion of the new traffic agreement yesterday by the special committee to which it was referred for revision by the Board of Presidents last Friday. L. J. Seargeant of the Grand Trunk Railway and D. S. Grey of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg were the only absentees. George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association, has been made Chairman of the committee, and Trunk Line Commissioner J. F. Goddard also takes part in the deliberations.

The work of revising the agreement will not be done hurriedly. Each member of the committee is desirous of producing a document that will stand the test of confirmation by the Boards of Directors of the several roads interested. Therefore, each step will be carefully considered, and no changes will be made in the agreement unless it shall be made to appear that such changes will be generally acceptable. The agreement must be unanimously accepted by sixteen railroad companies in order to become operative.

The committee will meet again to-day and will continue to hold daily sessions until its work is finished.

Important to Two Railroads.

Thomas B. Fowler, President of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, made the following statement yesterday: "The sale of the two large coal breakers and 900 acres of anthracite coal lands, near Scranton, containing between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 tons of coal, made by John Jermyn to the Johnson Coal Company, includes an arrangement between the Ontario and Western and the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroads. The Susquehanna and Western receives a considerable sum of money, and the Ontario and Western secures a large addition to its coal tonnage, amounting to 300,000 tons annually for many years to come. The transaction will be of benefit to the Ontario and the Susquehanna companies, and is looked upon with satisfaction by the officers and Directors of both."

Award Deemed Excessive.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—It is very probable that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will appeal from the award made by Supreme Court Justice George C. Ludlow, ex-Sheriff P. Convery, and Freeholder Isaac Snedeker, who were appointed Commissioners to condemn certain lands in this city which the company wants to enable it to build a four-track bridge across the Raritan River and Canal preparatory to elevating its tracks.

The Commissioners' award was $55,270.50, which the company deems excessive. The Pennsylvania people built on part of the property years ago, and part of the award is for damages.

East-Bound Freight.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago east bound last week aggregated 60,998 tons, against 60,900 tons the week previous and 58,472 tons last year. The Pan Handle line carried 9,224 tons; Lake Shore, 8,654 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 8,517 tons; Grand Trunk, 7,964 tons; Michigan Central, 5,837 tons; Wabash, 5,338 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,483 tons; Nickel Plate, 4,638 tons; Erie Railway, 4,421 tons, and Big Four, 2,022 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—There is some talk that the Baltimore and Ohio Road will extend its system to Kansas City by building a connection between the present terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern at Beardstown, Ill., and Quincy, the terminus of the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad. This line will be used to Trenton, Mo., whence a seventy-mile extension will complete the road to Kansas City.

—The Secretary of the Interior has recommended to the Attorney General that action be taken against the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company for an accounting to the Government looking to the recovery of 5,000 acres of land inadvertently granted in excess to that road.

—Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and of the Chesapeake and Ohio, who was in this city nearly all of last week looking after the new traffic agreement, has returned to Cincinnati.

—At the annual meeting of the St. Paul stockholders in Milwaukee last week the appointment of George R. Peck and Burton Hanson as general counsel to the company was formally announced.

—Another meeting in furtherance of a reorganization of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will be held in this city next Friday.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern line between Cincinnati and Louisville is being relaid with seventy-five-pound steel rails.

—An increase in earnings of $319,971 is reported by the Chicago and Northwest Railway for the month of August.

—John W. Midgley, Commissioner of the Western Freight Association, was in New-York yesterday.

—Stockholders of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railway will hold their annual meeting on Oct. 21.

—R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island Railroad, is in this city.

LOSS OF CRUISER BARCAISTEGUI

Spanish Consul Congosto and Capt. Vinal Establish a Collision with Steamer Mortera—Not Torpedo Wrecked.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Dr. José Congosto, Spanish Consul at this port, to-day denied the report that the Spanish cruiser Barcaistegui, which was sunk with a loss of forty-six lives, last Wednesday, in the harbor of Havana, was destroyed by a torpedo launched against her by venturesome insurgents.

He declares the original account of the collision with the merchant steamer Mortera is true, and gives the narrative of the accident in the words of the Mortera's commander, Capt. Vinal. Representative Cubans in this city refuse to say anything on the subject of the sinking of the cruiser. When shown the torpedo narrative he said: "That is a lie! Why, it is most absurd. I received from the Spanish Minister at Washington to-day a letter which warrants me in branding this torpedo story as a falsehood in its entirety. Besides, Capt. Vinal, who commanded the colliding steamer Mortera, has made a full statement of the occurrence, which has been transmitted to the Spanish Consul in New-York. I have a copy of it here, and will translate it."

Capt. Vinal's deposition, which was made last Thursday, is as follows:

Yesterday, at 11:15 o'clock, when about twelve miles from the entry of the port of Havana and going with moderate speed, I distinguished in front and on the starboard side a green light, which I supposed belonged to a boat that was leaving the port. I gave orders to lessen speed, and I heard two blasts of the Sanchez Barcaistegui's whistle, to which I answered.

Later, in turning to enter the harbor, and having the green light continually on the starboard side, I again blew my steam whistle twice, to give notice that I was entering the harbor. All of a sudden the lights of the cruiser disappeared. I merely gave orders to reverse engines full speed. But it was useless.

The collision took place. I gave orders to lower our boats and to throw all our life preservers overboard. For some time after the collision our spars and rigging were entangled with that of the Barcaistegui, and as the situation was very dangerous for both vessels, I gave orders to go ahead, with the idea of pushing the cruiser up on shore.

Capt. Vinal added that when he saw that this could not be done without danger to his own ship, orders were given to withdraw, and the cruiser sank.

Newark Will Have No Drought.

NEWARK, Sept. 23.—In view of the fact that the East Jersey Water Company has undertaken to supply Jersey City with 20,000,000 gallons of water per day, there has been some apprehension felt in this city as to the ability of the company to furnish this city with the 30,000,000 gallons per day which it has contracted to deliver. The authorities have been satisfied that the company is able to carry out its agreement.

The Indiana Nearly Ready for Trial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A letter has been received at the Navy Department, from the Cramps, stating that the Indiana would probably be ready for her official trial by Oct. 15.

Schools Closed in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 23.—The public schools of this city were closed at noon to-day on account of the heat.

AMONG THE TENNIS PLAYERS

Many Fall Tournaments Are to be Commenced This Week—Staten Island Ladies' Club Tournament at Livingston.

The women who play tennis, practically unheard of since the championships in June, will have another inning this week, as the Staten Island Ladies' Club will hold its annual open tournament on the Cricket Club grounds, at Livingstone, on the afternoons of Sept. 25, 26, and 27. It seems as difficult to get the champion, Miss Atkinson, and the ex-champion, Miss Hellwig, together on a tennis court as it would be to arrange a lovefeast between President Faure and Kaiser Wilhelm II., but the miracle is to be performed this week, according to all accounts.

Miss Hellwig, at all events, ought not to be troubled with misgivings after her rival's poor showing in the mixed doubles at Tarrytown. Little Miss Moore, who is always ready to play, will compete, and may shake up her more pretentious competitors, as she is said to be in good playing trim. In the doubles there will be some good teams, but it seems that the stars will be partnered by rather inferior players, and some team of evenly-matched outsiders may bear away the palm.

The prominent teams in the mixed doubles are Miss Atkinson and Dr. W. N. Frazer, and Miss Moore and J. P. Paret. Miss Hellwig will again play with W. N. Pouch, but in spite of their victory over Dr. Frazer and Miss Atkinson at Tarrytown, they will hardly be good enough to win. Paret and Miss Moore make a strong team on paper, but they have had no practice together.

Clarence Hobart and Miss Roosevelt won this contest last year, but if Hobart plays at all this time, it will probably be with Miss Schultz, with whom he won the mixed doubles at Orange. It is said that Miss Braham, a remarkably strong player, from the Kings County Club, will make her debut in open tournaments at Staten Island this week. She is able to make things decidedly interesting when playing in form.

The West Side Tennis Club begins its Fall club tournament to-day, on a most elaborate scale. Seven contests have been arranged, men's scratch singles and doubles, men's handicap singles and doubles, women's singles, mixed doubles, and women's doubles. The last three contests are scratch. The women's doubles will be dropped unless a good entry list is secured. First and runner-up prizes have been offered for all the contests, and in addition, the Taylor Challenge Cup will be played for by E. P. Fischer and the winner of the men's scratch singles. This cup was offered for the first time last Fall, by Arthur Taylor and Alfred S. Taylor, two enthusiastic members of the club.

Fischer simply outclasses the other club players, and will beat the challenger easily. He won last year, when the contest was a handicap, conceding enormous odds to all except Parker, whom he defeated on even terms. Entries will be received up to noon to-day. The fees are: Men's singles, $2; men's doubles, $2, entitling players to enter both the scratch and handicap contests. In the women's singles the fee is $1, in the mixed doubles and women's doubles, $1.50.

Play will be called at 2 o'clock, except on Saturday, when game is called at 2. Defaults will not be scored until it is necessary to do so in order to continue the matches. The Tournament Committee consists of Charles B. Collins, E. D. Dinsmore, and Alfred S. Taylor. The Handicapping Committee is E. A. Schoonmaker, B. Collins, Arthur Taylor, and O. M. Bostwick.

The Bath Beach Lawn Tennis Club, a new organization, has been formed, the first meeting taking place at Kathleen Villa, Bath Beach, L. I. Thirty-two members have been enrolled. Cecil Joseph Horton has given the use of his lawns to the new club for a term of years. Liberal subscriptions to the new club were made. The officers are: President—Alfred Chasseaud; Vice President—Mr. Leavitt; Secretary—Hayward P. Calverley; Treasurer—J. Harvey Lang.

Crowninshield, who was badly injured in his match with Hovey at Newport last month, has recovered sufficiently to be able to play again, and is practicing, as usual, on the West Side courts.

The Fifth Avenue Tennis Club has been greatly strengthened of late by the addition of a number of crack players, H. W. Jessup and Dr. D. S. Jessup, formerly of the South Orange Field Club, and R. M. Cole, E. Crawford, and Miss Florence Stroud, of the old Ariel Club, are among the players in the Fall tourney. The club always has something going on, and is greatly favored on Sundays by those who do not game, and do not relish running up against heavy calibred experts. The club's membership is restricted, as only two courts are available, as Harlem is becoming too densely populated to leave room for tennis clubs only two blocks away from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Lenox Tennis Club will begin the remainder of its Fall series of tournaments on Saturday.

Wrenn seems somewhat put out by his two defeats by Larned in exhibition matches, and the Morris County Golf Club people couldn't drag him into a contest on their courts, although both he and Larned could have gotten one up at a moment's notice. The last two matches in the club's invitation tournament will be played this afternoon at Convent Station.

The final rounds in the doubles of the junior championship will be played some time this week on the lower courts in Central Park.

Bogus tennis champions will be all the rage next year, if the success of one or two on both sides of the water doesn't put tennis player on their guard. A person claiming to be R. D. Wrenn cleaned out some confiding Englishmen who helped him out financially. Malcolm Chace also has a tale of woe to tell of a "Renshaw" who touched him for board, lodging, and a small loan to tide him over until remittances came from England.

RECORDS OF THE CRICKETERS.

Staten Island Wins the Metropolitan Association Pennant.

The competition for the cricket championship of New-York is over, the Staten Island Cricket Club has won the pennant, and W. H. Denzell and J. L. Pool take, respectively, the batting and bowling prizes. G. C. Yeo really did the best work in the trundling department, with an average of 4.65 for 20 wickets, but as he did not bowl the required 300 balls, which the rules of the league necessitate, he was disqualified. All the competitions were close and interesting, and so very open that the winners could not be announced until the last game was played. The following are the records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Staten Island	7	5	2	0	.714
Manhattan	8	4	3	1	.571
New-Jersey A. C.	8	4	3	1	.571
Brooklyn	8	3	5	0	.375
New-York	7	2	5	0	.285

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Not Out.	Runs.	Average.
W. H. Danzell, New-Jersey A. C.	7	2	185	31.00
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Island.	5	0	139	27.80
T. G. Clarke, New-Jersey A. C.	7	1	153	25.50
J. Mart, Manhattan	8	1	174	24.85
F. T. Short, Staten Island	7	0	160	22.85
G. C. Yeo, Brooklyn	5	0	87	21.75
H. C. Wright, New-Jersey A. C.	7	1	130	21.66
F. J. Prendergast, Brooklyn.	8	1	140	20.00
M. R. Cobb, New-Jersey A. C.	6	0	119	19.83
C. Byers, New-Jersey A. C.	5	0	94	18.80
J. Forbes, New-Jersey A. C.	6	1	90	18.00
A. E. Patterson, Staten Island	8	2	94	15.66
J. Saxelby, Manhattan	7	2	78	15.60
J. Flannery, Brooklyn	9	3	88	14.66
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	6	0	87	14.50
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	6	1	71	14.20
F. C. Calder, New-Jersey A. C.	6	0	85	14.16
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island.	7	1	75	12.50
E. A. Skyne, New-York	8	0	92	11.50
F. F. Kelly, New-Jersey A. C.	5	1	46	11.50
H. Helms, Brooklyn	7	0	77	11.00
J. D. Rourke, New-York	6	1	54	10.80
E. E. Wadbrook, Brooklyn	3	0	32	10.66

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. L. Pool, Staten Island	599	19	235	32	7.34
M. R. Cobb, New-Jersey A. C.	605	27	235	30	7.83
J. Adam, Manhattan	439	14	152	19	8.00
J. Mart, Manhattan	425	18	162	19	8.52
H. MacNutt, Staten Island	400	15	161	18	8.94
F. F. Kelly, New-Jersey A. C.	399	17	199	21	9.47
E. A. Skyne, New-York	414	10	224	15	14.93
J. E. Roberts, New-York	575	13	399	22	18.13

CAMBRIDGE-YALE GAMES.

How to Procure Tickets for the Big College Contests.

Since the New-York-London Athletic Clubs' games of Saturday additional interest centres about the Yale-Cambridge meeting, to be held Oct. 5 at Manhattan Field. Both the teams are in training, and if the weather grows somewhat cooler the visiting English athletes expect to make a considerable better showing than the Londoners made on Saturday last.

It is announced from New-Haven that W. C. Whitney has been appointed Chairman of the General Committee and William Williams Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of W. W. Skidd, Buchanan Winthrop, Arthur M. Dodge, Otto T. Barnard, Julian W. Curtiss, George G. Haven, Jr., Charles H. Sherrill, J. Sanford Barnes, Jr., McLane Van Ingen, G. K. B. Wade, Sherman Day, and Lewis P. Sheldon.

The applications for tickets largely exceed all expectations, and the committee having the games in charge say that upward of 3,000 applications have been made, and they will not be surprised if the attendance largely exceeds 15,000. From the social point of view this meeting will far surpass anything in field and track athletics ever seen in this country. The attendance at the Yale-Oxford games in London last year was upward of 10,000, and as this will be the first international intercollegiate meeting on this side of the Atlantic, the followers of Old Eli's sons are anxious to see what the boys can do when the climatic conditions are reversed.

Mr. Day said yesterday that New-Yorkers and others desiring seats are at liberty to enclose their blank applications for tickets up to three

Applications for five seats each; in other words, the committee will allow as many as seven seats to go to one party of persons, if the applications meet with approval. This new rule has been made in order to supply clubs and others desiring to have parties sit together, thereby preventing confusion. Ticket speculators have been after the seats, but up to date their efforts to obtain them have been unsuccessful. After Oct. 1 tickets will be placed on public sale, but not till then. Applications should be addressed to Sherman Day, Post Office Box 1,846, New-Haven, Conn.

Ilderim Club's Tennis.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 23.—The annual Fall tennis tournament of the Ilderim Outing Club came to an end Saturday night. The tournament, which began Wednesday, has been very successful, the playing of Mr. Alioth and Miss Dunham being the particular feature. The finals were all reserved for Saturday afternoon and resulted as follows:

Gentlemen's Singles.—C. Gray defeated E. Miller, 6—2, 6—4.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—Messrs. Gray and Campen defeated Messrs. Alioth and Miller, 6—2, 6—2.

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss Tucker and Miss Dunham defeated Miss Marsh and Miss Berry, 6—2, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Dunham and Mr. Alioth defeated Miss Tucker and Mr. Campen, 6—2, 6—3.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The members of the London Athletic Club team have accepted an invitation to compete in the fifty-fifth athletic games of the New-York Athletic Club, which are to be held at Travers Island, on the Sound, Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2:30 P. M. The handicap events will be as follows: 120-yard run, 30-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, mile-and-a-half run, 120-yard hurdle race, 220-yard hurdle race, running broad jump, one-mile walk, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, pole vault, two-mile bicycle race, Class A; putting sixteen-pound shot, and running high jump. There will be only two scratch events—the fifty-yard run and the running hop, step, and jump. The admission will be by invitation only. Special trains will leave the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad for Pelham Manor at 1, 1:30, 2, and 2:30 o'clock P. M. The events in the annual club regatta, which were not contested on Sept. 7 will be decided on that date.

—Commissary Sergt. Ralph C. Chadsey of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., champion runner of the National Guard of America, will run any member of the latter of three years' standing a match race of three miles, to take place at the joint games of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the Xavier Athletic Club, at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Nov. 15, or at the New-Jersey Athletic Club games, which will be held at Madison Square Garden Dec. 7.

—The Crescent Athletic Club football team will open the season by playing the Elizabeth Athletic Club team Saturday, Sept. 28, at Eastern Park, Brooklyn.

WORK OF THE POSTAL SERVICE

Report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General R. A. Maxwell's report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last is one of the earliest to be presented, as was the case last year. It indicates 13,000 new appointments of fourth-class Postmasters, made within the year, only 769 of them having been occasioned by death, which is exactly the same number as last year.

During the year the greatest increase in the number of Post Offices was in Oklahoma—69. Virginia follows, with 66, and Indian Territory, with 60. Nineteen States show a decrease in the number of Post Offices, the greatest loss occurring in Kansas—53, South Carolina losing 44, and Iowa and West Virginia 38 each. Nearly 60,000 complaints regarding ordinary mail matter were received and disposed of during the year by the Inspectors' division.

Under the head of foreign cases, the report emphasizes the superiority of the registry system of the United States over that of most foreign countries, as exemplified by the records of the New-York Post Office, where most of the business is transacted.

DISFIGURED HIS COUSIN'S FACE

Joseph Donoghue, the Skater, Assaults the Man Who Defamed Him.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Joseph Donoghue, the skater, to-night assaulted and frightfully disfigured the face of his cousin, George Donoghue, an attaché of The Sunday Telegraph.

Joseph claims that George has been writing scurrilous and defamatory articles concerning him as a sportsman and a gentleman. It was at a poker table, George said, that Joseph assaulted a man who had defeated him at cards. Yesterday he made other allusions to Joseph, and tonight Joseph met him on Second Street and administered a drubbing that for a few moments was scientific, but finally degenerated into a "kicking" match.

George refrained from participating in the fight, and when he held up the flag of truce, Joseph kicked him in the face, disfiguring him terribly. Arrests are probable.

FIRE AND PANIC IN A TENEMENT

A Fight Followed, in Which Samuel Wallace Was Stabbed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 23.—A fire and a panic occurred at 2 o'clock this morning in the big four-story brick tenement at 224 Twelfth Street. The fire started in the rooms of Fritz Gorwein, on the second floor, and rapidly made its way to the upper floors. The screams of Mrs. Gorwein roused all the other tenants, who hurriedly made their escape. Mrs. Gorwein's fright made her ill, and she was taken to the City Hospital. The flames were quickly extinguished, the damage being only $400.

Among those who ran into the building to render assistance was Samuel Wallace of 199 Erie Street. John Burke, who lives on the top floor, accused Wallace of having robbed him. A fight ensued, in the course of which Burke stabbed Wallace in the side, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Each made a charge of assault against the other. They will be arraigned to-morrow.

CAME FROM CHURCH, KILLED HIMSELF

Wife's Remark Caused Dollbaum to Blow Out His Brains.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 23.—August Dollbaum killed himself in a fit of rage last night by putting the muzzle of a double-barreled shotgun to his head and pulling the trigger. There was no good reason for the deed, although he and his wife had had a slight quarrel a few moments before.

Dollbaum went to church early in the evening, and on returning home gave his sons some instructions as to what they were to do on the farm this morning. After they had gone to bed Dollbaum got angry at a remark made by his wife, and he ordered her and the children out of the house.

They left, and during their absence he calmly loaded the gun and killed himself. Almost the entire top of his head was blown off.

THOUGHT HE WAS IN RUSSIA

Boy Cruelly Lashed by One of Buffalo Bill's Cossacks at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Bernard Bernes, a Hebrew, eighteen years old, was severely lashed to-day in this city by a Russian Cossack.

Bernes was perched on an awning post watching the parade of Buffalo Bill's show when the affair occurred. In the parade was a Russian Cossack mounted. As the Cossack passed the point where Bernes was, the latter shouted something at him. The Cossack reined in his horse, dashed into the crowd to a spot near the post, and began to ply his long, heavy whip across Bernes's back. Bernes was lightly clothed, and the heavy lash brought blood. A number of citizens interfered and forced the Cossack to cease beating the Hebrew.

The Cossack has not been arrested.

THE SUN'S RAYS CAUSED A FIRE.

So the Trustees of a Burned Schoolhouse Declare.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 23.—The origin of a fire in the village schoolhouse yesterday is attributed to the intense heat of the sun's rays. The fire caught on the roof, but was quickly extinguished.

The Trustees investigated and announced that the sun's rays, acting on the chemical paint, either by direct action or by reflection by some broken glass, which was found on the ground in just the position to throw the reflected rays against the building, were responsible.

Child Killed in a Bonfire.

BETHLEHEM, Sept. 23.—Joseph, the two-year-old son of Michael Began, was fatally burned this morning. Some children started a fire with some old paper, and, it is said, pushed little Joseph into the flames. He was burned to a crisp. This is the fourth fatal burning among children in the Hungarian settlement here within a few weeks.

THE "SHORT-AB." PAGE.

Mrs. Malaprop.

From Judge.

She once was poor, but now is rich
And lives in wondrous style,
Her husband being one of those
Who suddenly "struck ile."

Her daughter's portrait owes its charm
To Italy's fair land;
And now she wants a bust, she says,
Of this same daughter's hand.

She goes to Paris for her gowns
And costly bric-a-brac;
And once for Elgin marbles asked,
To give to little Jack.

Sometimes she dreads the ocean trip
And says, when it is o'er,
"On terra cotta, safe and sound,
I'm glad to be once more."

Prejudiced Against the Theatre.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Deacon Ironside, (at the hat store.)—This style suits me pretty well, young man. What do you call it?

Salesman—That's a Fedora.

Deacon Ironside—A Fedora? What's the meaning of that word?

Salesman—It's the name of a play, I think, that Fanny Davenport, the actress—

Deacon Ironside—Gracious! Show me some other style!

A Case of Necessity.

From Judge.

Parson, (on his way to a new "call.")—My boys, what are you digging for?"

The Boys—A woodchuck, Mister.

Parson, (remonstatively.)—You don't expect to get him on Sunday?

The Boys—Git him—g-i-t him? We gotter. Th' new minister's goin' ter take dinner with us ter-day.

The Friendly Critic.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Artist—There, Sir, is my latest picture.

Ingenuous Friend—Well, you haven't economized paint on it, have you? What do you call it?

Artist—That, Sir, is an Autumn sunset.

Ingenuous Friend—Don't say! Well, I don't blame the sun at all for setting.

Must Be So.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"What do you think of this previous existence theory?"

"I know it to be supported by facts. For instance, I know a woman only twenty-seven years old who often thoughtlessly tells about things that happened thirty-five years ago."

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A North German nurse to take care of a boy seven years old, who resides in the country six to eight months in the year; must speak German purely, and be able to speak and read English fluently; first-class references will be required. Address, in English, stating age and wages, T., Box 1,868 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—Companion for invalid; woman of refinement, intelligence, good reader, understanding care of sick, and traveling, to spend Winter in warm climate; state age, experience, references, salary expected, and full particulars. W. K., Box 176 Times.

WANTED—An experienced Catholic maid and seamstress for seven children; must know how to make their clothes; French preferred; bring references. Apply, Madison Avenue Hotel, 58th St. and Madison Av., between 10 and 3, Tuesday.

WANTED—In a private family a competent Swedish or Norwegian cook and laundress; also a chambermaid and waitress; personal references required. Apply Wednesday, between 9 and 12, at 239 West 74th St.

WANTED—Refined French Protestant, having good experience, as maid and nurse for growing children; city reference required. Post Office Box 2,431, New-York City.

WANTED—A young Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family. Call, before 12, Tuesday, 23 West 58th St.

WANTED—A young girl, French or English, as first-class waitress in private family. Call, before 12, Tuesday, 23 West 58th St.

WANTED—Waitress and chambermaid in small private family; must be able to do plain sewing; best city references required. 171 West End Av., near 72d St.

WANTED—Good plain cook, to assist with washing in small private family; best city references required. 171 West End Av., near 72d St.

WANTED—Young Protestant, French, English, or Scotch nurse. Apply, bringing city references, Tuesday, from 9 to 11, at 44 West 21st St.

WANTED—Cooks to send for our cookbook of 400 choice receipts. Mailed free. Send address to Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New-York.

WANTED—A good cook; reference required. 120 West 70th St.

WANTED—American woman; good cook, washer, and ironer. 27 East 64th St., 10 to 12.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 85 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—An office boy. Address Post Office Box 887, New-York City.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced Protestant woman as chambermaid and assist with care of grown children; do plain sewing; best city reference. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her work; four years' reference from last place. 706 3d Av., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, or CHAMBERMAID Alone.—By Swedish girl; good reference. Apply at 341 West 77th St., Monday morning.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant for October; no waiting; would assist with laundry where laundress is kept; good reference; $20 monthly. C. R., Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 246 East 35th St., one flight, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or can do together; best of references from last employer. 1,089 3d Av., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a Protestant girl to wait on invalid lady and do chamberwork, or would care for elderly lady; city or country; reference. Care Wilson, 226 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; understands French and English cooking; 18 months in last place; wages, $35 to $40. D. H. P., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as good cook and laundress in a flat or a small private family; good city reference. 333 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class cook; private or public; city or country; good buyer and carver; husband useful man. M. J., 219 East 22d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; do plain washing; good refernce. L. M., 415 West 16th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business in all branches; best city reference. 209 East 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Moderate Trading and Unsettled Prices.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Barely Steady—Cotton Higher—Coffee Firm.

The trading in wheat was at unsettled prices, and influenced mainly by the Western markets, with a very moderate trade and a higher close, while corn and oats were lower. Provisions were quiet and barely held their own. Cotton was active and higher through fear of frost in Texas. Coffee was quiet, but higher on local covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	61¾ 62
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23 @ 23¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	24 @ 24¼
Flour, straights, spring	$3.15 @$3.25
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.25
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.75 @10.00
Lard, Western steam	6.22½@ ..
Beef, family	9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21½@ 22
Sugar, granulated	4¾@ 4 9-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@ 7 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @ 8¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	12.00 @12.25
Lead	3.35 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were very quiet, and trading mainly on local account, with considerable scalping, and prices higher. The early business was at ½c decline, with cables easier, increased visible supply, large shipments from Russia, and an increase of 560,000 bushels in the amount on passage, but rallied ⅝@⅞c with the West and on fair foreign buying, closing firm at ½c advance. Spot was advanced ½c, with a light demand. Sales, 40,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ⅛c under December, free on board, afloat; 15,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth at ½c over December, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels do at ¼c over December, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, firm on board, ½c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 63¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 64c. Clearances here, 53,789 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 66,036 bushels; receipts, 97,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 207,538 bushels; in the interior, 1,224,302. Stock of wheat in various warehouses increased for the week, 321,975 bushels, or to 4,038,222 bushels, (1,398,050 bushels contract and 429,668 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 8,100 bushels afloat. The visible supply shows an increase of 1,292,000 bushels, or to 39,385,000 bushels, against 70,189,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts declined ⅛@¼c early with the West and on a decrease of 640,000 bushels on passage, with the West firmer and local shorts covering; declined ¼@⅜c on free receipts, good weather West, easier cables, weak West, and local liquidation, closing weak at ¼@⅜c decline, with a moderate trade. Spot was moderately active for export at ½c decline. Sales, 178,000 bushels, including 168,000 bushels No. 2 for export, at 1⅞@2¼c over October, free on board, afloat; the trade brought 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 37½@38¼c, elevator. Receipts, 318,650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 171,799 bushels; in the interior, 322,107 bushels. Clearances hence, 163,423 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 164,674 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 194,620 bushels, or to 241,052 bushels, (23,628 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.) The visible supply shows an increase of 477,000 bushels, or to 5,411,000 bushels, against 4,193,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without features, with prices ¼c lower with corn and the West and an increased visible supply. Spot were quiet and weak at ¼c decline on value. Sales, 58,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 28c for 2,500 bushels; No. 3 white at 26c; No. 2 white, clipped, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼@24½c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; track mixed, 24½@26c for 5,000 bushels; track white, 25@32c for 46,000 bushels. Receipts, 126,200 bushels; exports, 310 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouses increased 56,662 bushels, or to 630,215 bushels, (69,711 bushels No. 2 white and 404,826 bushels No. 2.) The visible supply shows an increase of 204,000 bushels, or to 3,045,000 bushels, against 7,844,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	...	@..	61½
October	...	@..	62½
December	1,025 000	63¼@64	64
May	525,000	66 15-16@67⅝	67⅝
Total	1,550,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	...	@..	37¼
October	75,000	37 @37⅝	37½
November	10,000	36¼@36⅞	36⅝
December	30,000	35¼@35½	35¼
May	175,000	34¾@35⅛	34⅞
Total	290,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	...	@..	23⅞
October	5,000	23¾@..	23¾
December	5,000	24¼@..	24¼
May	...	@..	25½
2 white—			
October	...	@..	25¾
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Jobbers reported considerable stock on hand at recent high prices, and generally refused to purchase, while offerings were urgent, with easy feeling. Sales, 13,800 bbls, including of city mills, 2,300 bbls patents, 4,800 bbls clear and Spring patents at quotations; 2,250 bbls Winter straights at $3.20@$3.65, 1,500 bbls Winter clear at $3.10, 1,350 bbls patents at $3.40@$3.45, and 300 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.70@$2.75. Arrivals, 15,681 bbls and sacks; exports, 10,402 bbls and 7,476 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 20,358 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.20@ 3.25
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.35
Patents	3.30@ 3.40
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	3.85@ 4.10
City extras	3.25@ 3.45
City supers	..@ 3.10
City fine	..@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	@ ..
Supers	2.00@ ..	@ Nominal
No. 2	2.25@ ..	@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.45
Patents	3.20@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.50@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand; sales, 450 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.55; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Demand fair at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40 @$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 46 @47c. Western, 44@45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; small sales at $1.90 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and steadier. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@77½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Very little buying interest was observed here. No foreign market had bidding here for more than small lots. Generally the situation was dull and somewhat nominal, although not materially changed as to price. Good off-yellow quoted at 26@26¼c, and prime yellow at 26¾@27c. Sales of 200 bbls not prime at 26¼c. The amount of seed that the mills are able to get is about of the order of the first week in September of last year and much less than at this time last year, pointing to a fully three weeks' late crop. The large mills are apprehensive of a sufficient supply of seed for a near full resumption of crushing, and possibly through the smaller supplies in planters' hands than last year, with the unwillingness in instances to take the relatively low prices for the product, the oil season may be later than warranted by the delayed cotton outturn. COCOANUT OIL was slow and unchanged; Ceylon quoted at 4⅞@5c. PALM was at very regular prices on moderate demands; Lagos at 5@5⅛c; prime red at 4⅜@4⅝c. LINSEED had a fair jobbing demand; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; 50@51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—Oil closed at 121, the only quotation on the Pittsburg and Oil City Exchanges to-day. Standard Oil Company's price, 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The changes in prices were slight, a slight advance for pork, while lard and bacon were simply firm. The close showed a loss of tone on easier hog prices and light speculative trading in the products. Rather more of an export business was done in lard, but the general distributing business was falling off. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for today at 17,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 9,370 bbls pork, 11,921,424 lb lard, and 10,414,138 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,120 bbls pork, 6,610,640 lb lard, and 9,477,725 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 9,671 bbls pork, 9,119,340 lb lard, and 14,043,705 lb meats; same time last year, 7,089 bbls pork, 8,113,608 lb lard, and 12,858,467 lb meats.

LARD—Was rather firm at the West most of the day, but closed easy, although hardly changed from Saturday. At the West, September closed at 5.80c nominal, October at 5.80c asked; January was at 5.71@5.80c, closing at 5.80c asked; May closed at 5.95c nominal. Here there was more of a demand from lard refiners through an increased inquiry for refined; sales of 1,000 tcs cash at 6.22½c, closing offered at 6.22½c; city steam was moderately wanted; sales of 120 tcs at 6@6.05c. Options—No sales; October closed at 6.20c nominal. Refined was taken up to the extent of 2,000 tcs for the Continent, on private terms; quoted 6.65c nominal and 6.90c for South America. Compound lard was under moderate attention, with 4½@5c quoted, as to quantity.

PORK—Did not change much at the West, as within ⅞c, closing easy, but on late options 5c above Saturday, although trading was slack; September closed at $1.85; October at $1.81½@$1.85, closing at $1.90; January at $9.35@$9.40, closing at $9.40; May at $9.60@$9.65 bid, closing at $9.62 bid. Here there was an easy market, with a moderate export business. Sales of 300 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@ $12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50.

BACON—Opened on the short rib dealings easy, and varied 12½ points on October and 5 points on January, closing easy; at the West, September closed at 5.02c nominal; October was at 4.95@5.07½c, closing at 5c; January at 4.82½@4.87½c, closing at 4.88c bid.

CUTMEATS—Generally trading was of a moderate character, while prices were held steadily. Sales of 200 pickled hams, 12 lb average, at 9c; 3,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 8¾c; 75 tcs Western pickled hams, 14 lb average, at 9c, here; 75 tcs sweet pickled hams, 16 lb average, at 8⅝c, Western price; city-pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾c; 10-lb do, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled loins at 9@9¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—There was a little English demand and a moderate distribution from the Provinces, while prices were without change. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@ $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were under neglect at the firm prices held. Quoted at $14.50 at the West, and $15.50 here.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 33,603 head; same time last year, 29,279 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; fairly active; unchanged; $3.65@$4.40; left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,927 head; fairly active 5@10c lower; $3.50@$4.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,293 head; strong; $3.50@$4.30. Omaha—Receipts, 500 head; opened nominally steady; $3.75@ $4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady; $3.85@$4.10. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.35@$4.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; steady; $4.10@$4.35. Pittsburg steady; $4.25@$4.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 883 head; $3.70@$4.30. Quotations here were at 5¼c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was absence of business in city for the day, as awaiting the freer offerings for the week, while the market was regarded as firm at 4¼c, although the West was rather weak. Of country made, sales of 40,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅝@4⅜c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was neglected by the West and local refiners. While it was thought that 6c would buy, the market was upon a wholly nominal basis. For lard stearine there was an inactive market, with 7¼c quoted, nominal.

COFFEE.

COFFEE—Contracts were firmer and moderately active on local buying, with sellers rather scarce, and prices at the close 10@ 20 points up. Havre was steady at ¼@1c advance, and Hamburg steady at partly ¼ pfennig gain. Spot Rio dull, but steady, at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales of only 100 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 15.30c; 250 bags at 15.25c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.90c; March, 250 bags at 14.35c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 250 bags at 15.35c; 250 bags at 15.30c; 250 bags at 15.35c; October, 250 bags at 15.15c, 500 bags at 15.20c, 500 bags at 15.15c; December, 1,750 bags at 14.90c, 1,000 bags at 14.85c; January, 500 bags at 14.70c, 500 bags at 14.75c; March, 250 bags at 14.35c, 750 bags at 14.30c, 750 bags at 14.35c; total, 7,500 bags. Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 250 bags October for September; 45 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; 105 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for September; total for day, 10,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.70@14.75	12.10@12.20
February	14.45@14.55	11.95@12.05
March	14.30@14.40	11.90@11.95
April	14.10@14.20	11.80@11.90
May	13.95@14.05	11.75@11.85
September	15.40@15.45	13.95@14.00
October	15.15*15.20	13.45*13.50
November	14.95@15.05	12.70@12.80
December	14.85@14.90	12.25@12.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	236,584
Arrivals, steamship Mozart, Santos	30,473
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	267,057 6,958
Total stock in New-York to-day	260,099
Total stock in Baltimore	55,875
Deliveries Saturday	348—55,527
Total stock in New-Orleans	33,002
Deliveries Saturday	1,234—31,768
	87,295
Total stock in United States	847,394
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 21	113,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Sept. 21	91,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 9	13,000
	217,000
Total	564,394
Same time 1894	428,351

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean ..... 15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7		No. 10.1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7			

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@28	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20¼
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17¾@18	Bucara'ga	18½@19¼
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @20¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'e to c'e	19¼@20	Do, white	18¼@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18¼	Coban	19 @21¼
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were active and higher on reports of rains in Texas, which are expected to damage the opened bolls, with considerable anxiety manifested regarding the frost that has appeared north of Texas, which may proceed southward; prices advanced rapidly, and shorts covered freely, with the close showing a gain of 15@18 points. Spot was ½c higher and firm. Sales, 1,500 bales to shippers and 823 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8¾
Middling uplands	8⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	5-16c off
Low middling	8-16c off
Strict good ordinary	7-16c off
Good ordinary	13-16c off
Good middling tinged	1½c off
Strict middling stained	Even
Middling stained	7-32c off
Strict low middling stained	7-16c off
Low middling stained	29-32c off
Good middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales
September	8.19@8.20	8.20	8.01	400
October	8.18@	8.20	8.05	12,600
November	8.25@8.26	8.27	8.12	15,500
December	8.32@8.33	8.34	8.20	36,100
January	8.40@8.41	8.42	8.26	139,700
February	8.45@8.47	8.47	8.34	2,500
March	8.51@	8.54	8.40	46,800
April	8.56@8.57	8.59	8.45	2,600
May	8.61@8.62	8.64	8.53	1,900
June	@	8.60	8.59	200
Total				258,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W	T.	F.
Galveston	7,219	10,897	....	....	....	....
N. Orl'ns	3,093	8,566	....	....	....	....
Mobile	1,429	2,154	....	....	....	....
Savannah	5,229	4,119	....	....	....	....
Ch'lest'n	2,610	3,235	....	....	....	....
Wilm'ton	1,333	1,516	....	....	....	....
Norfolk	324	214	....	....	....	....
Boston	....	155	....	....	....	....
Philia	289	334	....	....	....	....
W. Point	250	49	....	....	....	....
Total	21,753	31,239	....	....	....	....
This day						
last w'k	11,319	16,869	16,015	15,740	12,505	17,523
This day last y'r	27,516	50,025	28,946	30,530	23,065	32,796

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Desirable grades scarce and in demand at firm prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@18	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@2	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@2	Barbados, job'g	24@28
Puerto Rico	26@3		

RICE—Market very steady, with only a light inquiry.

Domestic—		Japan	
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	3¾@4
Good	4⅜@4½	Java, tinged	4@4¼
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	3½@3¾
Choice	5⅛@5½	Rice, pol. 100 lb	2¼@2½
Fancy	5½@6	Rice, bran,	$1.00@$1.10
Head	6⅛@6¼	100 lb	

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, with demand light. Refined were higher and fairly active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3⅛
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@2¾
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼@3⅜

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting the rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	5 @5 3-16
Cutloaf	5 @5 3-16
Crushed	5 @5 3-16
Powdered	4⅝@4 13-16
Coarse powdered	4⅝@4 13-16
Granulated	4⅝@4 13-16
Fine granulated	4⅝@4 9-16
Coarse granulated	4⅝@4 9-16
Extra fine granulated	4½@4 11-16
Confectioners' granulated	4½@4 11-16
Cubes	4⅝@4 13-16
XXXX powdered	4⅝@4 13-16
Mold A	4⅞@5 1-16
Diamond A	4⅝@4 13-16
Confectioners' A	4⅝@4 9-16
(1) Columbia A	4¼@4 7-16
(2) Windsor A	4¼@4 5-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4⅛@4 5-16
(4) Phoenix A	4⅛@4 5-16
(5) Empire A	4 3-16@4¼
No. 6	4 1-16@4⅛
No. 7	3 15-16@4
No. 8	3 13-16@4
No. 9	3¾@3 15-16
No. 10	3 11-16@3¾
No. 11	3⅝@3 13-16
No. 12	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 13	3½@3 11-16
No. 14	@3 5-16
	@3 3-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Old white beans urgently offered and weak, except marrow, which hold about steady. New marrow are in transit and likely to open at $1.65@$1.70. New pea barely steady, but new medium are not as yet overplenty. New red kidney have sold for this week's steamer at $1.60 @$1.65, and more could have been sold than were offered, but lower prices are anticipated. Old reds offered lower. Foreign beans dull and weak. We quote: Beans, marrow, 1894, $1.60; do, pea, 1895, $1.50; do, $1.55; do, 1894, $1.45; do, medium, 1895, $1.50@ $2; do, red kidney, 1895, $1.60@$1.65; do, 1894, $1.35; do, black T., $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $2; do, California Lima, $3.20 @$3.25; do, foreign marrow, $1.40@$1.45; do, foreign pea, $1.30@$1.35; do, foreign medium, 1895, $1.40@$1.45; do, 1894, $1.25@$1.35; green peas, barrels, per bushel, 95c; do, bags, 87½@90c; do, Scotch, bags, 85@90c.

BUTTER—Full late prices are obtained for fancy creamery, and also for stock but slightly inferior, with the warm weather checking the demand to some extent; low grades plentiful and neglected. Fancy State dairy in limited supply and inquired for.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	21½@22
Creamery, Western, extras	22
Creamery, Western, firsts	18½@20½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @17
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	19½@20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @18
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @18
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Western dairy, firsts	12 @13
Western dairy, thirds and seconds	9½@11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	11½@12
Western factory, tubs, June, firsts	11 @11¼
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	10¾@11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	9 @10
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8 @10½
Western factory and factory, old	8 @9½

CHEESE—The better grades of full cream are held with confidence on the moderate receipts, though trading, as a rule, is light. Part skims slow.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7 @7½
State, full cream, large, colored, choice	7 @7¼
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7⅛@ ..
State, full cream, large, white, choice	7 @7⅛
State, full cream, large, good to prime	6½@6¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	5½@6
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8¼@8⅝
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	8¼@ ..
State, full cream, small, good to ch'ce	7½@8
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6 @7
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, small, prime to choice	5 @6
State, part skims, large, white, choice	5¾@5½
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5½@ ..
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@4
State, part skims, common	2½@3
State, full skims	@2

EGGS—Fine stock is in moderate offering and steady, but the demand is slow, and for all others there is a free offering.

State, country marks, per doz	16½@ 17
Pennsylvania, country marks	16 @ 17
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice	16 @ 16½
Western, northerly sections, good quality	15½@ 16
Western, central sections, good to prime	15½@ 16
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	15 @ 15½
Western, refrigerator, prime	15 @ 15½
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	$4.00 @$4.50
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 3.75
Western, dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.30
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.25 @ 2.70
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.50 @ 3.00
Western, culls, ungraded	1.80 @ 2.50

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy soft red table apples continue scarce and firm, but all hard red fruit, all green varieties, and especially all undergrades are dull, urgently offered, and weak. Bartlett pears steady for choice hard and sound lots, but ripe fruit is barely steady and soft lots drag at weak prices; Fancy Seckle in fair demand and firm; common quality dull. Choice lots of Beurre Bosc and Clairgeau meet a fair demand; Sheldon quiet and Beurre d'Anjou dull. Peaches mostly soft and dragging at lower prices. Plums scarce. Watermelons steady, but value very irregular as to size. Cranberries dull, receipts large, stock accumulating, and market in bad shape; prices almost nominal. We quote: Apples, 20-ounce, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; King, $1.50@$2; Grayenstein, $1.75@$2.50; Baldwin, $1.25@$1.50; Greening, $1@$1.37; Fall and York Pippin, $1@$1.50; inferior, 50@75c. Pears—Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4; do, per keg, $1.50@$2.25; do, Boston, per bushel bx, $1.50@$2; do, Seckel, per bbl, $2@$3.50; Beurre Bosc, $2@$3; Beurre Clairgeau, $1.50@$2.50; Beurre d'Anjou, $1.50@$2; Sheldon, $1.50@$2; Louise Bonne, $1.50@$1.75. Peaches—Jersey, fair to good, 50@75c; do, prime, 80c@$1; do, culls, 30@40c; do, Western Maryland, per carrier, $1@$1.75. Plums, per 10-lb basket, 10@18c; do, Niagara, 8@13c; do, Concord, 7@8c; do, up-river Delaware, per case, $1.20@$1.50; do, Niagara, 50@75c; do, Concord, 50@65c; wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1½@1¾c. Watermelons, large, per 100, $15@ $22; do, small, $5@$10. Muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$3. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $5@$6; per crate, $1.75@$2. FRUITS—DRIED—Continued hot weather prevents any expansion of demand, and the market for most kinds is in a nominal condition as to values. Evaporated apples dull and weak; receipts of Southern sun-dried largely effective and unsuitable for the wants of export trade. Peaches dull. Small fruits generally quiet. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, choice to fancy, 5¾@6½c; do, common to prime, 4@5½c; do, 1894, choice to fancy, 5¼@6¼c; do, common to prime, 4@5c; sun-dried, North Carolina, sliced, fancy, 3¾@ 3¾c; do, quarters, in bbls, 3@3½c; do, bags, 2½@3c; chops, 1¾c; do, cores and skins, 1c. Peaches, sun-dried, 5½@7½c. Raspberries, evaporated, 17c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c; Huckleberries, 7@7½c. Cherries, 8@9½c. Blackberries, 1895, 3¾@4c; do, 1894, 3c. Apricots, California, 9@11c. Prunes, 4½@8c.

GAME—Market quiet, but receipts light, and tone steady to firm on prime sound goods. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, $1@ $1.25. Partridges, near by, $1@$1.25; do, Western, fresh, 75c; do, frozen, 50@75c; Grouse, fresh, 75c@$1.12. Grass plover, per dozen, $1.50@$2. Small, yellow-leg snipe, per sand snipe, 30@40c. Quail, frozen, $2.25@ $2.50. Venison, per lb, 10@19c.

LIVE POULTRY—Prices for fowls and chickens open a shade higher under an active demand. Turkeys now plenty, but dull. Ducks and geese steady. We quote: Chickens, per lb, 10½@11c; fowls, 10@11½c; old roosters, 6½@7c. Ducks, Western, per pair, 60@65c. Geese, Western, $1.25@$1.37. Turkeys, per lb, 10c. Pigeons, per pair, 20 @25c.

DRESSED POULTRY—A good deal of stock carried over from the bad winds up of last week, and with heavy fresh receipts and a dull trade, prices for the leading kinds open weak and without recovery. Local poultry nominally unchanged in absence of fresh receipts, but some held-over lots of Philadelphia chickens and Eastern and Long Island ducks and geese are offered at cut rates to clean up. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, 15@16c. Fowls, 9@9½c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 9@9c; do, dry-picked, 7@10c; do, Western, 12@17c. Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 14@15c; do, Western, 7@10c. Eastern geese, 15@16c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are easy, the liberal offerings finding a very moderate outlet. Onions no more than steady. Tomatoes quiet and weak.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$1.25@$1.75
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	50@ 1.00
Cucumber pickles, choice, per 1,000	2.00@ 3.00
Cucumber pickles, poor to fair, per 1,000	50@ 1.50
Cabbages, per 100	50@ 1.50
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	2.00@ 3.00
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	5.00@ 7.50
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	4.00@ 6.00
Celery, State and Western, prime, per dozen stalks	30@ 35
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	5@ 12
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag	75@ 1.25
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	75@ 90
Onions, State, yellow, per d-h. bbl	90@ 1.12
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.25@ ..
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.87
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	..@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	10@ 25
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 60

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.12

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improved Conditions Reflected in the Stock Market.

MARKED STRENGTH OF THE GRANGERS

The General List Also Strong—Advance in the Price of Anthracite Coal—Large Gains in Railway Earnings—Industrials Active.

MONDAY, P. M.

The foreign exchange market, left to take care of itself, is rapidly resuming its normal condition. Rates to-day were easier, the decline amounting to about ¼c on the pound. The supply of bills was not large, but the demand was also light. The dissolution of the bond syndicate was everywhere received as evidence of the substantial improvement in the financial situation. For the first time in a long while there was almost an entire absence of alarmist talk concerning the gold situation.

Other incidents which give encouragement were the advance in the price of anthracite coal and the very satisfactory returns of earnings by the railways. Northwestern, for instance, in August earned more money than in any other August for seven years, the amount being $3,070,528, an increase of $319,970 over the corresponding month last year. The other Grangers are doing equally well, and the fact is sufficient to account for the strength of the stocks in the group. They all closed at their best prices, with gains of ½ in Rock Island, 1 in St. Paul, ⅞ in Burlington, ¾ in Southwestern, and ¼ in Atchison. For July, Wheeling and Lake Erie reports an increase in gross of $81,500, and in net of $24,000. There was some selling of this stock recently on a reported disagreement with the Baltimore and Ohio, but the story was entirely unfounded.

The general list kept well up with the Grangers, although, of course, by no means so active. Big Four gained 1½ points, while fractional advances were recorded for almost everything traded in. Pacific Mail was one of the few stocks which showed weakness. It broke from 33¼ to 31¼ early in the day on a report that negotiations with the Panama Company had been broken off abruptly because the Pacific Mail Company had declined to accede to the demand of the railway that the latter should charter the Pacific Mail steamships on the Pacific coast. The point is still unsettled, but negotiations have not been broken off by any means. There is, however, a large short interest in the stock, and it never fails to make capital out of all difficulties encountered. There is little doubt that the ultimate outcome of the negotiations will be a satisfactory adjustment of all questions between the two companies. The stock recovered a point of its early loss, so that its net loss was only ¾. Kansas and Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, Lake Erie and Western, Wabash preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie all scored fractional gains.

Sugar, Chicago Gas, and Distilling and Cattle Feeding were the leaders of the industrials, and were notably strong. Sugar advanced 2¾ points on an increase in the price of the refined product. Chicago Gas was bought by the interest in control of the property, which is now confident that a reorganization can be made which will insure great economies, and consequently large dividends. The buying of Distilling was on a rumor of a coming settlement with the American Distilling Company, but nothing definite concerning the matter could be obtained. The stock sold at 22, but closed at 21½, a net gain of a point. Tobacco was less active than usual, but closed 1⅜ higher. The Cordage issues were all higher, the outlook for the property in its reorganized shape being recognized as most satisfactory.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was not in great demand, and lenders are not eager to put out their funds in view of possible developments on the sterling exchange market. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was offered with greater freedom, and a further advance in rates is unlikely. Quotations were 4@4¼ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $74,-095,711; balances, $6,815,502; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $350,784.

Money in London, ¼ per cent; short bills, 5⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 11-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.88¼ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88¼ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—15@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼ per cent. premium up to $5,000; ½-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅞@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$65,554,156
Imports for the same period	23,323,848
Net exports	$42,230,308
Net exports to date, 1894	66,208,194
Net exports to date, 1893	13,241,865
Net exports to date, 1892	52,145,100

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were quiet and strong. There were no declines worth noting, and the principal advances were:

C. & A. 1st, R. & A. con	1
Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st, t. r.	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	1
E., L. & B. S. 6s	1
Kings County Elevated 1st	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	1½
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, A	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birm	2
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.	1¼

Government bonds were firm. The 4s of 1925, coupon, were advanced ¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112
4s, c., 1907	112⅝	113
4s, r., 1925	122	122½
4s, c., 1925	122¼	122½
5s, r., 1904	115½	116
5s, c., 1904	115½	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will pay on Sept. 30 a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the stock of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company.

—The American Lithographic Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will close Sept. 23 and reopen Oct. 2.

—Denver Consolidated Gas Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	147	150	5
*American Sugar Refining	107	109⅝	107	109⅛	109	109⅛	42,615
*American Sugar Refining pf.	101¼	101¼	101	101	100½	100⅝	87
American Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	93	96	2
American Tobacco	99⅜	101⅝	99⅛	100⅜	100⅜	100⅞	13,730
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	23⅜	23½	23⅛	23½	23⅜	23½	7,931
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	34	34	33¾	34	33⅞	34	800
Baltimore & Ohio	64⅜	64⅞	64¼	64¼	64½	65½	200
Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅞	55¼	55⅝	55⅝	55⅞	600
Canadian Pacific	58½	58½	58½	58½	58⅜	59¼	710
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	500
Chicago Gas	69½	71⅝	69⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅝	31,330
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	51	51	51	51	50	52	100
Chicago & Northwestern	105½	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	105½	105⅝	2,440
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86½	87⅜	86¼	87¼	87¼	87⅜	12,785
C., C., C. & St. Louis	46½	47	46⅛	47	46⅞	47	1,910
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77⅜	78¼	77⅜	78¼	78¼	78¼	21,080
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	130¼	130¼	129½	129½	129½	130	50
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	78½	79⅜	78⅜	79⅛	79¾	79⅞	14,245
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	7	7	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	900
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	39⅜	39	39½	39½	39¾	1,100
Consolidated Gas Company	143½	143½	143½	143½	143	144	150
Delaware & Hudson	132½	133	132⅛	133	133	133½	420
Delaware, Lack. & Western	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾	170½	121
Denver & Rio Grande	17	17	17	17	17¼	17⅜	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	54	54	54	54	54¼	..	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20⅞	22	20⅞	21½	21½	21⅝	28,941
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	64¼	65	200
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	47	50	100
General Electric	40¼	40¼	39¾	39⅞	39½	39¾	7,920
Iowa Central	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10¾	11	440
Iowa Central pf.	35	35	35	35	35	36	115
Laclede Gas	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	29	29½	400
Laclede Gas pf.	86	89	86	86	85	87	100
Lake Erie & Western	25¼	25¼	25	25⅛	25½	25⅝	600
Lake Erie & Western pf.	78	78	78	78	77½	78	170
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20	21	20	20⅜	20¾	21¼	885
Louisville & Nashville	64⅝	64¾	64½	64¾	64⅝	64¾	910
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	10	860
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	28½	29⅞	28½	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	1,720
Manhattan Consolidated	111¾	112	111¾	112	111½	112¼	205
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	101	102	300
Minn. & St. Louis	25	25	25	25	24¾	25⅜	414
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86½	86	87	101
Missouri Pacific	39	39½	39	39¼	39¼	39⅝	7,465
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾	3,283
*National Lead Company	36¾	36⅞	36½	36¾	36½	37	1,107
*National Lead Company pf.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	92¼	92⅜	807
National Linseed Oil	25½	25½	25½	25½	25	28	100
National Starch 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	50	..	50
National Starch 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	25	31	47
New-Jersey Central	114¼	114¼	113¼	113¾	114	114½	680
New-York Central	103¼	108¼	102⅜	102⅝	102¾	103¼	17
New-York & New-Haven	176	176	176	176	175	180	6
N. Y. & N. H. stock rights	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	..	..	2
N. Y. & N. H. bond rights	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	..	..	250
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	15¾	16½	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	70	..	15
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st in. pd.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	485
New-York, Sus. & Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13	13¼	200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	35¼	35⅞	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35¾	1,400
Norfolk & Western	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4	4½	35
Norfolk & Western pf.	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	14⅜	..	15
North American	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	1,400
Northern Pacific	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5½	505
Northern Pacific pf.	19⅝	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	19½	19⅝	1,193
Ontario & Western	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅝	700
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11	11½	100
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	31¼	32¼	32½	32¼	10,200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅞	6	103
Philadelphia & Reading	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20¾	637
Pittsburg & Western pf.	32	32	32	32	30	32	10
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	700
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	57¼	60½	57¼	60½	59⅜	60	1,364
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173½	173½	173½	173½	173½	173⅝	200
St. Louis Southwestern	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8⅝	800
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17¾	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	18	18¼	1,610
St. Paul & Omaha	43¼	44	43¼	44	43⅞	44⅛	800
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	121	122	125
Southern Pacific	24½	24½	24	24½	24½	25	400
Southern Railway	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	13¼	13⅜	1,100
Southern Railway pf.	40½	40½	39⅞	40¼	40	40¼	1,852
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43¾	44¼	43⅜	43½	43¼	43½	3,830
Texas Pacific	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12½	2,300
Union Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	20
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6	6¼	1,050
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8½	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8½	8⅞	3,614
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	1,463
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅜	33½	34	611
United States Express	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	46	50	30
United States Rubber	40⅜	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40¾	41	106
United States Rubber pf.	93⅜	94	93⅜	94	93¾	94¼	272
*United States Leather	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¾	100
Wabash	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼	9½	200
Wabash pf.	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	3,160
Western Union Telegraph	93	93⅜	92⅜	92⅞	93	93⅛	1,185
*Western Union Beef	9	9	9	9	9	9½	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15½	16	15½	15⅝	15½	15¾	1,935
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	49	50½	100
Total sales							264,176

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	..	..	200
Chrysalite	.12	.12	.12	.12	..	..	100
Kingston & Pembroke	.21	.21	.21	.21	..	..	50
Total sales							350

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 25,000	83	Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000	110¾
		2,000	110⅝
81,000	83½	Colorado Midland 4s	
6,000	82⅞	1,000	28½
27,000	83	Trust Receipts	
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued		30,000	29
		5,000	29½
		5,000	29⅜
95,000	83½	Col, H Val & Tol 5s	
5,000	83⅜	1,000	91
20,000	83½	Col, H V & T G M 6s	
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued		1,000	94½
		Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	
15,000	57½	1,000	87½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st instlmt paid		1,000	87⅞
		Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	
10,000	34¾	14,000	108
50,000	34⅞	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
10,000	34⅜	1,000	102
15,000	34¼	Kans City & Pac 1st	
Atlantic & Pacific Inc		3,000	76¾
10,000	4	Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925		3,000	76½
		Kings Co Elev 1st	
5,000	110	2,000	84
Belly & Coron 1st		Lehigh Val Term 5s	
4,000	103	5,000	116
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s		Lex Av & Pav F 1st	
		6,000	111
1,000	114	Louisville & Nashv 5s	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		1,000	104½
1,000	102¾	Lo, N A & Chic Cons	
4,000	102	1,000	103¼
Cent'l of N J G M 5s		Lo, N A & Chic G M	
5,000	118¾	2,000	77½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		Mexican Int 1st 4s	
15,000	112	8,000	74⅜
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		4,000	74¼
10,000	81½	Mich Cen Cons 7s	
Ches & O. R & A Div 1st Consol 4s		3,000	121½
		Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s	
4,000	96	4,000	115½
5,000	96¼	1,000	116
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s		Il & D Div 5s	
5,000	120¾	1,000	106½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		South'n Minn Div	
2,000	103	1,000	118½
Chic, Buri & Quincy Iowa Div 4s		5,000	118¾
		Minn & St L Con 5s	
1,000	101	5,000	103¾
Nebraska Ext 4s		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
3,000	93½	3,000	89¼
Chicago & Erie 1nc		3,000	89¼
12,000	36	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	
Chic G L & C Co 1st		14,000	68½
14,000	93½	7,000	68⅝
5,000	93¾	1,000	68¼
5,000	93½	1,000	68⅝
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs		Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
		5,000	80¼
51,000	49½	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
4,000	49¾	1,000	95⅞
10,000	49⅞	Missouri Pacific 3d	
25,000	50	5,000	112½
5,000	50¼	Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	
1,000	49¾	10,000	75
5,000	50	Mobile & Ohio New	
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s		1,000	120¼
3,000	106¼	2,000	121
7,000s3	106	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
1,000	106	5,000	65¼
2,000	105¾	N Y Cent'l Ext 4s	
Col Coal & Iron 6s		1,000	103
1,000	101	N Y Elevated 1st	
Col & Ninth Av 1st		5,000	107½
5,000	111⅜		
Total sales			$1,608,500

N Y, Lack'a & W'n Construction Mtge		St L, Van & T H 1st	
6,000	117½	1,000	105¼
N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol		San An & Ar P 4s	
1,000	77¾	9,000	62¾
D M & Co Eng Ctfs Stamped		1,000	62⅞
		Seattle, L S & E 1st	
30,000	78	Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	77⅝	6,000	50
50,000	78	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
N Y & Nor 1st 5s		10,000	97⅝
2,000	120	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s		1,000	96¼
2,000	111¼	2,000	96⅞
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s		5,000	95¼
13,000	93½	10,000	96¾
Nor & W Gen Mtge		2,000	97¼
1,000	121	Tex & N O Cons 5s	
Nor Pac 2d Coup		5,000	102¾
2,000	103½	Tex & Pacific 1st 5s	
North Pac Cons 5s		10,000	92¼
8,000	39⅞	2,000	92
13,000	40	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s		30,000	20
20,000	41	5,000	20⅛
Oreg'n R & Nav 1st		10,000	20⅜
30,000	111½	10,000	20¼
Oregon R & Nav 5s		10,000	28⅞
Trust Co Certfs		13,000	20
5,000	100½	5,000	20¼
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs		Tol & Ohio Cen 1st	
		2,000	101½
12,000	105¾	Un Pac Ext S F 8s	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs		34,000	99½
		U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	
18,000	60¼	10,000	42
10,000	60¼	5,000	42½
5,000	60¾	U S Leather Co 6s	
2,000	60¼	5,000	114
5,000	60¾	U S Cord 1st, Trust Trust Co Certfs	
Oreg S L & Utah N Collat Trust 5s		10,000	48⅞
		58,000	49
500	25	1,000	49¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d		1,000	49¼
5,000	36½	3,000	49⅜
Phila. & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs		3,000	49½
		7,000	49¾
2,000	78	5,000	49¼
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series A		1,000	49¼
		3,000	49¼
3,000	114	Wabash 1st 5s	
Rio Grande Wn 1st		2,000	108⅝
13,000	78	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	
19,000	78½	5,000	78⅜
5,000	78⅜	2,000	78½
10,000	78½	2,000	78½
2,000	78¼	10,000	79
5,000	78⅜	1,000	79½
9,000	78½	Wabash Deb, Ser B	
10,000	78¾	12,000	33½
St L & Cairo 4s		West Shore Gtd 4s	
5,000	86¼	2,000	106⅜
St L & S F Con 4s		1,000	106⅜
5,000	54½	1,000	106⅜
St L & San Fr 2d Class B		W'n N Y & Penn 1st	
		5,000	110
1,000	115	Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	
St L Southw'n 1st		3,000	60¾
6,000	81⅝	7,000	61¼
51,000	81¾	10,000	61
12,000	82		
St L Southw'n 2d Inc			
10,000	39⅝		
5,000	40		
St Paul, M & M 1st			
Montana Cent 5s			
5,000	103		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	65	67½
Am. Coal	98	..
American Cotton Oil	22¾	23¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf	71	73½
American District Tel	35	40
American Express	113½	115
At. & Pacific	1⅝	2
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Illinois pf	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Brunswick Company	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	63	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	19½	20
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & East. Illinois pf	103	104
Cleveland & Pitts	165	..
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	..	100
Col. & Hocking Coal	4	4½
Col., H. V. & T.	23½	24
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	65
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	34½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	54
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	98½	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	34	37
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	57	..
Flint & P. M.	17¼	17½
Great Northern pf.	124	128
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅛	⅝
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Central	102½	103½
Illinois Steel Company	74½	76½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20¾	21½
Kan. & Mich.	8½	9¼
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	..
Lake Shore	150	151
Laclede Gas pf.	85	87
L., St. Louis & T.	⅛	4

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mah. Coal, R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	6	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	65
Mexican Central	12½	13½
Mexican National ctfs.	2¼	2¾
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	60
Minn. Iron	68	69
Mobile & Ohio	23½	24½
N., C. & St. L.	70	90
National Starch	7	7¼
New Central Coal	7	9
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	51	56
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	33½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 1st in. pd.	24¾	28
Norfolk Southern	66	75
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ohio Southern	8	15
Ontario Mining	9½	10½
Oregon Improvement	6	11
Ore. Railway & Nav.	22	28
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peo. & Eastern	8½	10
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	47¾	..
P., F. W. & C.	165	..
P., F. W. & C., sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3⅞
Quicksilver pf.	..	19
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western	18	19
Rio Grande Western pf.	42	46
Rome, W. & O.	116¼	..
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	32	39½
St. P., M. & M.	115	118
Silver bullion ctfs.	66⅝	66¾
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City Rights	28	..
Twin City Rights pf.	100	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	9	10
Toledo & Ohio Central	39	49
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	78	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1¾	2½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	9	10
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
*United States Leather pf.	85¾	86
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	25	..
Wells-Fargo Express	107	115

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Gro. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	4
A. Gro. 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	20
Am. Sug. Ref.	107½	109⅝	107½	109	17,820
Am. Tobacco.	99⅝	101⅜	99½	100⅝	500
A., T. & S. F.	23½	23⅝	23½	23½	2,410
Ark. City Imp.	27½	27½	27½	27½	50
Chicago Gas.	69⅝	71⅝	69⅝	71	8,835
C., R. I. & P.	78¾	79⅝	78¾	79⅜	2,020
C., B. & Q.	86⅝	87⅝	86¼	87⅜	8,960
C., M. & St. P.	77⅞	78⅜	77⅜	78⅜	17,510
Chi. & N. W.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅜	105⅝	50
Dist. & C. F.	21¼	22	21¼	21⅝	4,360
Gen. Elec.	40⅜	40⅜	39½	39¾	1,020
Louis. & N.	64⅜	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	120
Manhattan	111¾	111⅝	111¾	111⅝	20
Mo. Pacific.	39	39½	39	39⅜	1,360
Total sales					68,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d	34⅜	34¾	34¾	34¾	$15,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s, cfs.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	10,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st	96	96	96	96	4,000
E. L. & B. S. 5s	102	102	102	102	4,000
L., N. A. & C. gen. 5s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	2,000
Total sales					$58,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M., K. & T. 2d	68⅝	68⅝

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

FRED H. SMITH,
8 Broad St., New-York.
COMMISSION, 1-16.
Opinion of market given in daily letter.
25 years' experience.

Financial.

$2,000,000

Lehigh & New York RR. Co

First Mortgage Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1945.

Interest payable March 1 and September 1.

PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD of the present standard of weight and fineness.

Guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. of Pennsylvania

BY INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS.

Coupon Bonds, of $1,000 each, with provision for registration of principal.

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee of the Mortgage.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage, at the rate of about $18,000 per mile on the road formerly known as the Southern Central Railroad of New-York, now reorganized as the Lehigh and New-York Railroad Company. This road is 115.65 miles long, with 26.33 miles of sidings, and runs from the Pennsylvania State line, where it connects with the Lehigh Valley system, through Auburn, N. Y., to North Fair Haven, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, furnishing for that system a lake outlet.

The mortgage covers not only the road and terminal property, but it is agreed that the proceeds of $350,000 of the bonds shall be expended for equipment, to be included under the mortgage, with the approval of our experts.

The road is an old one, and has been in the hands of receivers for many years. The average gross earnings for a number of years past have been between $450,000 and $550,000 per annum, which would indicate a net earning of at least double the interest on these bonds.

The foreclosure sale took place last month, and all the old indebtedness of the Company was wiped out under the reorganization. The $2,000,000 of bonds referred to above are a first and only mortgage on the entire property.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS FOR SALE AT 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

The subscription books will be opened at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, September 25th, 1895, and closed at 3 P. M. on the same day, or earlier, at our pleasure.

The right is reserved to reject any subscriptions or to allot less than the amount subscribed for.

AT THE PRICE NAMED THE BONDS WILL NET 4¾ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT, AND WE CONSIDER THEM A SAFE AND DESIRABLE SECURITY.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THE LOAN ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

VERMILYE & COMPANY,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW-YORK CITY.

Mortgage Investors

can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,190,292.

DIRECTORS:

George G. Williams,	William M. Ingraham,
Alexander E. Orr,	John J. Tucker,
Jacob H. Schiff,	William Lummis,
John W. Sterling,	James D. Lynch,
Charles R. Henderson,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles S. Brown,	Julien T. Davies,
Frederick Potter,	Felix Campbell,
E. Randolph Robinson,	Wesley C. Bush,
Ellis D. Williams,	
WILLIAM B. ISHAM,	MARTIN JOOST,
President.	Vice President.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.

FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH. with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of referee.)
$648 Manhattan R'y Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bd. Certfs.
(By order of executors.)
$1,000 Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$1,000 Christopher & 10th St. R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1898.
$100 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Bd., 1922.
1 sh. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R.
1 sh. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. R. R.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
2 shs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
2 shs. Lincoln Nat'l Bank.
2 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
2 shs. Erie & Kalamazoo R. R.
5 shs. Norfolk & Southern R. R.
1 sh. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
$4,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Consld. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1921.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
400 shs. Madison Square Garden Co.
200 shs. National Lead Co. common.
200 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
49 shs. North Carolina Lumber Co.
50 shs. Retsof Mining Co.
$1,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$750 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
$8,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. Mtge. Bds., (hypd.)
$7,000 Kinderhook & Hudson River R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds. (hypd.)
50 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
$23,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1921.
50 shs. Waldron Construction Co., incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia.
50 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.
52 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
80 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. prefd.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Sept. 24, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Lancaster & Hamden Railway Receivers' Certificates of Indebtedness, due Nov. 1, 1895; 6 per cent. interest; May, 1895, coupon attached, (hypothecated.)
45 shares Fourth National Bank of Boston, $100 each.
15 shares Fulton Municipal Gas Co., $100 each
60 shares Dominion Coal Co., $100 each.
$10,000 Iron Steamboat Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1901.
50 shares Bank of New-York, N. B. A., $100 each.
67 shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
18 shares Thomas Y. Johnson & Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.
Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will, on and after Oct. 1, 1895, pay the following-named coupons:
At the office of the Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, N. Y., Coupons No. 15, due April 1, 1895, from St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co. First Mtge. Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1887.
At the office of the undersigned, 120 Broadway, N. Y., Coupons No. 21, due Oct. 1, 1895, from Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Bonds.
New-York, Sept. 20, 1895.
ALDACE F. WALKER, } Receivers.
JOHN J. McCOOK, }

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD CO.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ p. c.) has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable in New-York, on Tuesday, October 1st, 1895.
The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, September 14th, and remain closed until Wednesday, October 2d, 1895. C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 24th Sept., 1895.
For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th of October.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
26 Court St., Brooklyn,
September 9, 1895.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M., September 20, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. October 1, 1895. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY,
1 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 19, 1895.
The sixth dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of National Lead Co. will be paid Oct. 17, 1895, to stockholders of record Sept. 27, 1895.
Transfer books for Common Stock will close Sept. 27, 1895, and remain closed until Oct. 18, 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOS. L. McBIRNEY, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 Liberty St., New-York, Sept. 17, 1895.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable Oct. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on Sept. 20, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., Oct. 1, 1895.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

The articles reviewing the

Course of Business in Real Estate,

which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday, are universally admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming sales at auction is

The Most Complete and Accurate Published.

All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to refer to these readers? It pays to do so.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.
JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

NOONDAY PRAYER MEETINGS

Have Been Held in Fulton Street for Thirty-eight Years—Started in the Old North Dutch Church.

Noonday prayer meetings have been held at 113 Fulton Street and in the old North Dutch Church, that formerly stood at the same place, for thirty-eight years. The meeting yesterday rounded out that period, and was made more or less of a celebration of the event. It was presided over by Charles M. Earle and was unusually well attended.

Charles F. Cutter, who has had charge of the work for some time, said in regard to the meeting:

"To-day ends thirty-eight full years, in which there has been no break in our meetings. Every noonday, from 12 to 1, holidays, and all, except Sundays, there has been a meeting, with an average attendance of between forty and fifty."

Mr. Cutter was very enthusiastic when asked about the usefulness of the meetings. "See that man there?" he said. "That is Dr. Dowkontt. He is now the Director of the International Medical Missionary Society, which has already sent out over 100 physicians as missionaries. His first hour in New-York was spent in here, and his religious life has been largely the result of it.

"Among the incidents narrated to-day was the story of a young navy officer, who afterward became an Admiral, who was converted in here.

"Another and very peculiar story told was of a foreigner who saw a man carrying a bunch of white flowers leave the meeting. He followed him, and, after a talk, the man gave him a German Bible. The German afterward explained that he had dreamed that when he came to New-York he would find a man carrying a bunch of white flowers upon whom his salvation would depend."

When asked about the origin of these meetings, Mr. Cutter said: "They were the outgrowth of the struggle from 1857 to 1864, when every one was in trouble. One man made a plea that one room of the old church might be set aside for this use. Only six people came to the first meeting, but it grew until three rooms were occupied.

"Already this year more than 15,000 requests for prayer have been received. To-day we received letters of congratulation from the Rev. Drs. Sanders, Alexander, and Parkhurst. The mail here is a very interesting feature. There is one woman who is insane away out in Illinois who writes us regularly every day.

"This work is spreading. In Liverpool similar meetings, presided over by prominent business men, are held, and in many other places. Down in Virginia there is a group of business men who are devoting much time to establishing them, and their influence has spread out into Tennessee. Our prayers are answered, too. Only a week ago request No. 14,429 was received for a church that was spiritually dead, and that very night a revival was begun."

During the thirty-eight years that these meetings have been held many prominent men, both clergy and lay men, have interested themselves in the work, and on the diary of the meetings in the last six months appear such names as the Rev. Drs. John Hall, Burrill, John P. McCabe, T. DeWitt Talmage, and the Rev. E. Walpole Warren.

PRESS AGENT'S WORK REPUDIATED

Chamber of Commerce Sound-Money Committee Took No Poll of Congress on Free Coinage.

Trouble is ahead for the press agent of the Chamber of Commerce Sound-Money Committee on account of a display article which he furnished for publication yesterday to a morning newspaper. The article was intended to show that free coinage was doomed, on a poll of Congress by the committee. It tabulated this showing and made it appear that the House would stand 88 for free silver, 216 against it, and 52 doubtful, and that in the Senate there would be only 39 silver men. Joseph C. Hendrix, Acting Chairman of the committee, was quoted in a long commentary on the poll, making the article seem authoritative.

The fact is that the committee made no poll. The table was manufactured by the press agent from newspaper clippings purporting to give silver utterances or views of Congressmen. Having made the collection, the press agent talked with Mr. Hendrix about it and proposed sending it out. Mr. Hendrix said he had no objection if it were sent to all newspapers, with the source of information clearly stated. When it appeared as an exclusive article yesterday, Mr. Hendrix called the agent to account for his unwarranted use of the committee's name and for its appearance in only one newspaper. The agent in excuse said he had not meant to take undue liberties, having used the committee's name because he had collected the data for the committee, and that he supposed the single publication had appeared because that newspaper took special interest in the subject, implying that he had sent it to all, and that no other cared to use it.

The article was repudiated as a fabrication by every member of the committee seen. Secretary Wilson of the Chamber of Commerce said that the press agent had been hired to supply all newspapers with committee news. This matter would be investigated, and if he had departed from his proper functions he would lose his place. The committee will take him in hand also for connecting its name with a false report.

Sympathy with Cuban Insurgents.

From The London Spectator.

The special correspondent of The Times at Havana reports the result of a week's tour in the province of Matanzas. He found sympathy with the insurgents everywhere, a Spanish planter in particular telling him that the choice for Spain lay between the grant of autonomy and the total loss of the island. The negroes are joining the insurgents in crowds, because they get food, which they cannot obtain on the sugar estates, because the banks will no longer make advances to the planters. The correspondent evidently thinks that the stories of Spanish successes are often untrue, and that the guerrilla warfare is wearing down the troops, who sometimes arrive undisciplined and untrained. The insurrection, to all appearance, may last for years, and ruin the island; but Señor Sagasta, the former Liberal Premier, as well as Señor Canovas, the Conservative, has declared that in no case will Spain consent to grant autonomy. It is believed, though much secrecy is preserved, that the revolt is draining the Madrid Treasury, and that a new loan must be raised, which will be difficult, as the French bankers are growing alarmed at the increased expenditure. Perhaps the most ominous fact in the whole story is the failure of the regulars in Cuba, who now number as many men as the British Army in India.

STATE OF THE HOLY DEAD

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler on the Future Abode of the Righteous.

WAY TO HEAVEN OPENED BY CHRIST

Before the Saviour Completed His Work of Atonement the Righteous Dead Rested in Paradise in Hades.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler read a paper yesterday at the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers, at 149 Fifth Avenue, on "The State of the Righteous Dead."

The announcement that the Rev. Dr. Tyler was going to speak on this subject attracted an unusually large number of Baptist ministers. The paper, it was said, was the result of long and careful study of the Scripture and all works bearing on the subject. Dr. Tyler said:

In the New Testament there are two classes of texts referring to "the state of the righteous dead." No theory can be correct that does not harmonize them.

Previous to the death of Christ there are several allusions to the intermediate or middle state. Hades expressed the state of the dead without regard to their condition. At death, the good and bad alike went into Hades. The rich man lifted up his eyes in Hades, being in torment. Christ was in Hades while His body was in the grave, yet this was a place of rest. David, speaking of the Christ, said: "Thou wilt not leave my soul in Hades."

Hades included both Paradise and Tartarus—the one the abode of the righteous, the other the place for the wicked. To Tartarus the rebellious angels were hurled to await the final judgment, while Lazarus was borne by the angels to Abraham's bosom. This was only another expression for Paradise. On the cross Jesus said to the penitent thief: "To-day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise." Jesus, Lazarus, and the penitent malefactor all went to Paradise—the intermediate state. On the other hand, we have the assertion that Jesus and the rich man went to Hades, but the latter's was a place of torment, while the former went to a place of comfort, yet both went to Hades.

Christ did not go to the Father while His body was in the grave, for on the day of His resurrection He said to Mary: "I have not yet ascended to My Father." It was there made evident that Paradise was not the dwelling place of God; that it was not what we call heaven—it was but the intermediate, or middle state.

Previous to the resurrection of Jesus there was an intermediate state of the righteous dead, and that condition was recognized by the Jews and through the various allusions to it in the Old Testament.

In the New Testament no such state is alluded to, which is a most significant fact.

Having observed the teaching of the Scriptures on the intermediate state previous to the ascension of the Son of God, let us now notice another class of passages and see how uniformly they indicate different conditions.

When Stephen was stoned he looked up into heaven and saw Jesus standing on the right hand of God, and said: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Stephen expected the Lord Jesus, now in glory, to receive his spirit. This would indicate that his soul, or spirit, was not going to paradise, the intermediate, but was going to its final resting place.

To the Corinthians Paul said: "We know that if the earthly house of our tabernacle be dissolved we have a building from God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. . . . Being, therefore, always of good courage, and knowing that whilst we are at home in the body we are absent from the Lord; we are of good courage, I say, and are willing rather to be absent from the body and to be at home with the Lord." Here it is plainly affirmed that when one is absent from the body he is present with the Lord.

The body is represented as our home while we remain in it, but when we are apart from it we are at home with the Lord. This body house is exchanged for a house in the heavens. This house awaiting the righteous is "with the Lord." Hence Paul's sentiment here quoted corresponds with Stephen's vision and prayer.

Consider another passage in the same epistle—the Second to the Corinthians. Paul says: "I know a man in Christ fourteen years ago; whether in the body I know not; or whether our of the body, I know not; God knoweth. Such a one caught up even to the third heaven. And I know such a man (whether in the body or apart from the body I know not, God knoweth,) how that he was caught up into paradise and heard unspeakable words which is not lawful for a man to utter."

The Jews had three heavens. The first was the atmospheric regions about us. "And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament; and it was so. And God called the firmament heaven." The second is the place of the heavenly bodies. "And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night; He made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heavens to give light upon the earth." The third was the dwelling place of Jehovah.

MacKnight says: "In the language of the Jews, the third heaven is the seat of God and of the holy angels, into which Christ ascended after His resurrection, but which is not the object of man's senses as the other heavens are."

Paul, you will observe, makes paradise and the third heaven one and the same. Therefore, paradise was at that time in heaven itself, the habitation of God. Here the Christ reigns at the right hand of the Majesty on High.

Previous to the glorification of Jesus paradise was in hades. Every passage in the Bible so teaches. Now paradise is in heaven. Every passage subsequent to the resurrection of the Son of God so teaches.

Heaven and hades are two distinct places. They stand out in a bold antithesis in the Scriptures. How, then, shall we reconcile these two distinct classes of clear Bible passages, one of which locates paradise in hades, and the other as clearly locates it in heaven itself?

I know of but one theory on which it can be done. For several reasons the righteous remained in the middle state until the glorification of the Son of Man in heaven.

First—Previous to the death of Jesus there was no remission of sins in fact. Read the following from the tenth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews: "For the law having a shadow of good things to come and not the very image of the things, can never, with the same sacrifices year by year, which they offer continually, make perfect them that draw nigh. Else would they not have ceased to be offered, because the worshippers, having been once cleansed, would have had no more conscience of sins. But in those sacrifices there is a remembrance made of sins year by year. For it is impossible that the blood of bulls and goats should take away sins."

And in another place in the same chapter the writer says: "And every priest, indeed, standeth day by day ministering and offering oftentimes the same sacrifices, the which can never take away sins."

Note well the words as we pass: "It is impossible that the blood of bulls and goats should take away sins"; there is in these offerings "remembrance made of sins year by year"; and "the which can never take away sins."

One of the main points of disaimilarity between the old covenant and the new is that in the new our sins and iniquities are remembered no more; while under the old they were continually brought to remembrance by the offering of bulls and goats, typical of Him who in the fullness of time would make a real atonement of our sins.

The blood of Jesus alone can clean the soul from the pollution of sin.

In the third chapter of the Epistle of the Romans Paul affirms that God set forth Christ "to be a propitiation through faith in His blood, to show His righteousness, because of the passing over of the sins done aforetime, in the forbearance of God."

Here it is distinctly affirmed that the sins committed previous to the shedding of the blood of Christ were passed over, and that now His blood is as propitiation for them, as well as for all sins to the end of time.

Those who died in faith previous to the death of Christ had no absolute remission. They were not, in this matter, made perfect, but died awaiting the fulfillment of the promise of remission through the atonement of the Messiah to whom by faith they looked. Without this perfection by absolute remission they could not go to heaven. An imperfection or unremitted sin cannot stand accepted in the presence of God. Hence, an intermediate state of repose for the souls of the righteous till that perfection could be attained through the death of the Son of God, which was a necessity.

2. A similar argument can also be made, based on the priesthood of Jews. In discussion of the priesthood of the Christ in the Epistle to the Hebrews, He is spoken of as "our forerunner." Jesus being our forerunner, in this connection and relation, it follows that He must be the first to enter heaven itself. As high priest, He must enter the holy place and dedicate it with His own blood before it could be entered by others. The blood of atonement must be sprinkled behind the veil before it was opened as the terminus of the new and living way. If any went there before Christ, he could not be their forerunner. It follows, therefore, that God's ancient people could not go to heaven till the Christ was glorified and had completed his work of Atonement. Hence, an intermediate state was necessary until that momentous event in the history of the world's redemption.

There is time to call attention to one more passage which has a bearing on this subject. I read from Hebrews 2, xiv., as follows:

"Since, then, the children are sharers in flesh and blood, He also himself in like manner partook of the same; that through death he might bring to naught him that had the power of death, that is, the devil, and might deliver all them through fear of death, these, all their lifetime, subject to bondage."

In this passage two objects are stated as having been accomplished by the death of the Son of God: He brought to naught, it is in the common version destroyed, the devil. Jesus in His death in some sense vanquished him. When Jesus died he went into Hades, as we have seen. Its gates closed on Him. He was a prisoner within its gates, and Satan held the keys. Could he have held Jesus as his prisoner, as he has held all the rest of the human race, the story of the world's redemption would never have been told. Satan was clamorous to get the Son of God into the grave; under the dominion of death. He little thought that in this Jesus would only stoop to conquer. He voluntarily went within. He feared not to meet Satan in his own dominion. When, on the third day, He came forth, He wrested from Satan the keys of Hades, opened its gates, and came forth conqueror. Not only so, He dragged the captor captive. Hence He said to John on the Isle of Patmos: "I was dead, and behold, I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of death and of Hades." Hitherto Satan had carried them, but now they suspend from the girth of the Son of God; hence, in His own death, the Son of God destroyed the power of Satan over the dominion of death.

3. He delivered them who, through fear of death, were during their lifetime subject to bondage. You will observe that those delivered were not living on the earth at the time. Their earthly life was a thing of the past. Their deliverance was after death. During their life they were subject to bondage; this bondage was due to their fear of death. They feared death, and this fear amounted to a bondage of the spirit. The future was not clear to them, as it is now clear to us. Hence they enjoyed not the freedom of mind that the intelligent child of God may now enjoy. Now, this people who went into the dominion of death with this bondage of death were delivered. Delivered from what? We can see but one thing from which deliverance was possible. They were delivered from their condition at that time. They were delivered from Hades—from the middle state. They had long been waiting the finished work of redemption, and, now that the glad hour had come, they followed their conquering King and Lord; and paradise in Hades is eternally no more. That department of Hades is abolished. The rent veil in the temple at the death of the Son of Man showed that the way into heaven was opened up to this new and living way—His rent body; and no sooner is the way opened than it is filled by the thronging hosts that in the paradise of Hades had been waiting in the way of access to the Father.

Will you bear with me while I make one more point? In the twentieth chapter of Revelations it is said that Hades shall deliver up the dead that are in them; and death and Hades shall be cast into the lake of fire. Note, please, that the entire tenantry of Hades go into the lake of fire. Hence there are no righteous among them. But all the righteous were in Hades previous to the death, resurrection, and ascension and glorification of the Son of God. It follows, therefore, the righteous have been delivered from Hades. The wicked only remain. I conclude, therefore, that Hades delivered up its righteous at the call of its conquering King and Lord when He had through His death prepared the way.

An informal discussion of the paper followed. Many of the preachers present thought it just a shade too radical in its thought, but the majority refused to express an opinion, saying the subject was one to be handled only after the most careful study.

Prior to the reading of the paper, Dr. E. E. Chinero read a postal card which he had received yesterday morning from Chung King, in Western China, the heart of the recent troubles. It said:

Chung King, Western China, July 22, 1895.
Dear Dr. Chinero: There is peace again in Szchuan. The riot fever has burned itself out. The net result to the work of the West China Mission is: Kiating house partially destroyed, the missionaries' goods absorbed by the rioters, Suiu house somewhat damaged, only a few things missing; Yachow damage very slight, no person injured, and the stations ready for reoccupation in the Fall. A month ago all was very dark, much seemed to be lost, and the outlook was uncertain. To-day hope is triumphant, and a wider outlook is before us. Our colleagues are in good heart and will soon resume the work with a strong grip.

Old China is beset by her too many friends, each with his quack ready for her woes. Russian, German, English, and American nostrums are all on hand, but nothing save a regenerate heart and a well-scrubbed house will avail.

Sincerely yours, W. M. UPCROFT.

It is probable that Dr. Tyler's paper will lead to some discussion in Baptist, as well as other pulpits in the city.

FORM OF PRESBYTERIAN WORSHIP.

Changes Suggested by the Rev. Dr. George H. Payson.

The New-York Pastors' Association held its usual weekly meeting yesterday in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Herman C. Berg, President of the association, occupied the chair, and the Rev. George Slater of Newark, N. J., acted as Secretary.

A paper on "The Problem of Presbyterian Worship" was read by the Rev. George H. Payson of Rahway, N. J. Dr. Payson said that the tone of worship in the Presbyterian Church should be improved. He added:

The tone of worship should be more spiritual. We should have responsive readings of the Psalms, and of the Old and New Testament lessons at each service. The prayers should be short, and we should make use of the Presbyterian litanies with responses by the people or by the choir. As regards praise, we should use chants and anthems, the "Gloria Patria," "Te Deum," and "Gloria in Excelsis."

Dr. Payson then took up the question of uniformity in the Presbyterian form of worship. He suggested that the morning service should be left as it is at present, but that changes should be made in the form of the evening services. He said:

I suggest that this whole question of uniformity should be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration.

There was considerable discussion over Dr. Payson's paper. Dr. Fisher of Orange, N. J., made a brief address in favor of the suggestions thrown out by Dr. Payson.

The Rev. Dr. Erdman of Morristown, N. J., also spoke in favor of the paper.

All the ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church who were present also indorsed Dr. Payson's views.

Cruelty to Animals in Teneriffe.

From London Truth.

A lady reader appeals to me to notice a letter in the journal of the Humanitarian League respecting the atrocious cruelty which is practiced on animals in the Island of Teneriffe. The writer affirms that the cruelty there surpasses anything he has ever seen even in other Spanish colonies, and he gives some sickening details of the torturing of dumb creatures in everyday work, and at bull fights, and other spectacles. One entertainment peculiar to the town of Laguna is thus described:

A yoke of oxen are fastened to an empty cart of the ordinary two-wheel kind used here, and as many men as can get near the poor animals keep alongside, running and goading them to agony with the foreign long steel spur in the end of a pole or stick, the spectators keeping up the mob with yells and shouts, while one man keeps in front of the poor oxen. The trick of the affair is that this man shall thus keep his posit on at the head of the animals. A blind lane is chosen, stopped by a wall or something at one end. Into this the poor animals are driven at a furious gallop, and, encountering the wall, fall into a heap along with the heavy cart. The man is supposed to be agile enough to escape, and is looked upon as a hero. It is no matter if the legs of the poor animals are broken by the collision—that is only to be expected, and they are slaughtered on the spot for a further spectacle.

It is shocking to read of such barbarous practices, but it is of little use for an English paper to condemn them.

Absent-Mindedness or Heedlessness.

From The London Spectator.

Sir: The word "absent-mindedness" is used by some of your correspondents as equivalent to "heedlessness." Adopting this wide construction of the term, I hope I may trespass on your space once more by repeating two "bulls" mentioned by the late Prof. Hodson in his "Errors in the Use of English." The first occurs in an advertisement: "A piano for sale by a lady about to cross the Channel in an oak case with carved legs." Scarcely less singular is the following epitaph in an Ulster churchyard: "Erected to the memory of John Phillips accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother." It is said that in the Channel Islands, during the absence or illness of the incumbent of a parish, an English clergyman, who was by way of being a good French scholar, undertook to preach a French sermon. With great earnestness he exhorted his hearers to drink of the water of life freely: "Chaque matin et chaque soir prenez eau-de-vie. Quand vous avez soif, buvez eau-de-vie librement." Conflicting reports have reached me as to the whereabouts of this Malapropian adventure; but my impression is that the story is, at least, founded on fact. The grotesque mistranslation reminds me that an evangelical Dutch lady, referring to a well-known English lady of the same way of thinking, and of a somewhat austere saintliness, said the other day quite seriously to my wife, "She is a lively Christian." I shall not be more irrelevant than my neighbors if I add one strange incident which, I am assured, is authentic. In Lincolnshire, tomatoes, when fully ripe, are said to "bleed." A Lincolnshire lady once told her cook that, as they were beginning to "bleed," they should be used at once. The cook, being from a different county, was at first dumfounded by the expression, but presently exclaimed, "I suppose, ma'am, that is what the clergyman meant when he said last Sunday 'the blood of tomatoes is the seed of the Church!'"

Monument to Our Husband.

From The London Spect

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Opened in the Macy Arts Building of Teachers College.

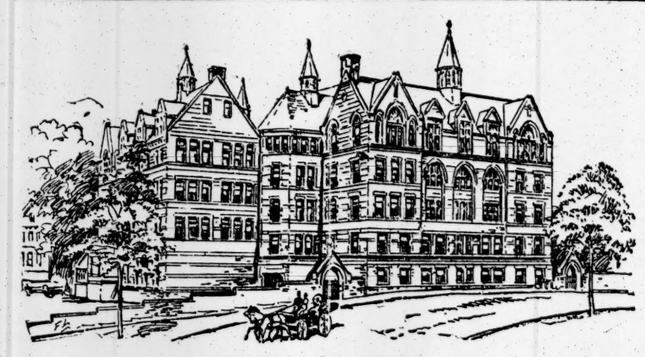
ROOM FOR A FEW MORE PUPILS

V. Everit Macy Visits the Completed Building—Examinations in the College Proper Begun.

New-York's new Manual Training High School was opened for its first term yesterday in the beautiful new Macy Manual Arts Building of Teachers College with the other divisions of the institution.

The morning was devoted to a general classification of the pupils. Regular work will not begin until to-day. It is possible that there might have been limitations in the pleasure taken by the enthusiastic young men, even in a brand new foundry and forge shop, on such a day as yesterday, and the most domestic young women might have hesitated at the thought of a lesson in cooking.

The interior of the college buildings, however, was one of the few comfortable places to be found in the city yesterday. Its position, on Morningside Heights, insures a little air, if any is stirring, and in the new



Macy Manual Arts Building
One of the Departments of Teachers College.

Manual Arts Building particularly there is a good system of ventilation, with supply and exhaust fans at the bottom and top of the building, which keep the air well in circulation at all times.

The pupils in the new training school will be limited to about sixty in a class. At the end of the first four years' course there will be about 200 pupils in the school, a number which can be comfortably accommodated. As the pupils will not be overcrowded, the best of instruction can be given to them.

The opening class is not yet filled, and other pupils will be received if applications are made at once. There is also a small second class, made up of pupils who have studied in the Horace Mann School.

One of the pleasant features of the opening of the school yesterday was the visit of V. Everit Macy, whose mother, Mrs. Josiah Macy, presented the Manual Arts Building to the college. Mr. Macy has been abroad for several years. He is the first member of his family to see the completed building. Many of the photographs and art treasures which adorn the building were sent from abroad by Mr. Macy.

The Teachers College proper was opened for examinations yesterday. These will be continued to-day, and the regular college term will begin to-morrow.

As has been announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the Manual Arts Building is to be made to do a double duty by throwing open its workrooms and providing teachers for classes in manual training to members of the Young Men's Christian Association. Members of the Harlem Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association are also to become beneficiaries, the young women being allowed to enter any classes for which they can pass an examination at one-third the usual rates. With the consent of the teacher in charge, they will also be allowed to use the various rooms of the building for a limited amount of time for practice outside the regular lesson hours.

The courses on history of art and water-color painting in the Manual Training High School will not be opened until October or November.

WOMEN OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Massachusetts Association Issues a Manifesto Against It.

From The Boston Herald.

The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women has sent out the following manifesto relating to the vote which is to be taken in November upon the question of granting municipal suffrage to women:

To the People of Massachusetts: The Wellman bill, enacted by the last Legislature, gives the opportunity to all men and all women—qualified to vote for members of school committees—to express in November their opinion on the question, "Is it expedient that municipal suffrage be granted to women?"

This bill is not rightly called a referendum, for it proposes no change in our laws, but provides merely for an expression of opinion by vote. Its practical result will be its influence on future Legislatures. We urge the duty upon all women to interest themselves in this question, and to aid the formation of a right public opinion thereupon, and we call upon all men voters to justify the present suffrage status by an overwhelming "No" at the polls in November.

We do not urge women opposed to the further extension of the suffrage to vote. We affirm that the burden of proof rests with the suffragists. We declare that the silence of one sex at the polls will not mean consent, but opposition to a difference. We find tangible proof that the women of this State do not desire the ballot in their general indifference to school suffrage, which has failed to arouse their zeal and interest during the many years of its existence, while some time before such suffrage was established the valuable services of women on the School Boards had been secured by the votes of men.

We believe that the extension to women of municipal suffrage would be a danger to the State for which no compensating advantages are shown. We believe the present division of labor and responsibility between the sexes to be founded on reason, and on the laws of nature, and while freely admitting that a higher standard of patriotic and civil duty is needed by both men and women, we affirm our belief that it must be brought about by an advance in civilization and in education, and that this advance would be impeded, rather than helped, by the complications resulting from municipal suffrage for women.

Mrs. James M. Codman, Miss Sarah H. Crocker, Mrs. James C. Fisk, Mrs. Charles E. Guild, Miss E. H. Houghton, Mrs. Francis C. Lowell, Mrs. Oliver W. Peabody, Mrs. Philip H. Sears, Mrs. William T. Sedgwick, Mrs. G. H. Shaw, Miss E. D. Sohier, Mrs. Henry M. Whitney, Executive Committee.

Appointment of Sir Frank Lascelles.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

No better successor to Sir E. Malet as Ambassador at Berlin than Sir Frank Lascelles could be desired. But we cannot help regretting that Sir Frank is not employed at some post where his rare knowledge of Eastern problems would have been of immense value. He was in a sense the pupil and successor of Sir William White, and could read the confused pages of the difficult book of the East with almost as much ease as his master. This knowledge was of great service to him during his brief stay at St. Petersburg, and it will be useful at Berlin, though not as useful as elsewhere. Still, the Berlin Embassy is a coveted post, and no one has earned a right to it more decisively than Sir Frank Lascelles. It is in some ways an easier and in some a more difficult berth than that of Ambassador at St. Petersburg. There are hardly any serious conflicting interests between ourselves and Germany; there are not a few between Russia and Great Britain. On the other hand, the German Court is not so easy to get on with as the Russian.

Assaulted a Man with His Wooden Leg.

From The Indianapolis News.

A jury at Frankfort, Ind., after being out twenty-four hours in the case of Sylvester Peters, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill Harry Crawford, returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced him to 100 days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $200. Peters, who is a cripple, and has a quarrelsome disposition, became angered at Crawford, pulled off his wooden leg, and dealt his adversary a blow on the head that nearly proved fatal.

GLORIOUS RED FLAG OF TRIUMPH!

English Anarchist Mowbray's Incendiary Speech Stopped by Inspector Schaack at Chicago—Lucy Parsons Silenced.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The portion of the address of Mowbray, the English Anarchist, which caused Inspector Schaack to call a halt yesterday was as follows:

During the time I am in Chicago I will deal with the principles of Communistic Anarchism, and I want to induce my followers to join societies and educate and organize their brothers. When that is done, the time is not far distant when oppressed mankind will rise, as their forefathers did, battling on Bunker Hill under the red flag; not the Stars and Stripes, but the glorious red flag of triumph.

When the people understand how to act and live like men, honest, upright, there will be no need of Government. Destroy the Government!

Inspector Schaack and Capt. Schuettler appeared on the stage at this point and told Mowbray to stop, at the same time pushing him toward the edge of the platform. Wild cries went out from the spectators, and a rush was made up the stairway to the stand.

Capt. Schuettler was grasped by a score of detaining hands, and at the emphatic orders of Inspector Schaack burly detectives sprang to the rescue. For a moment violence and riot were imminent, but at the critical moment Carl Misch, Chairman of the mass meeting, dashed upon the stage, and, hurling his henchmen to one side, cried to them to preserve order.

On the ground Richard Braunschweig, the local agitator, was waving his hands and urging the police, calling on Schaack to listen to Mowbray's explanation. The speaker was led to the rail, and, leaning over, cried out that he meant that there would be no need of a Government when people learned to control themselves. But the Inspector ordered him to desist, and the scene of excitement was renewed.

Howls and jeers filled the air, and sturdy Anarchists tried to force Mowbray back to his stand. But Capt. Schuuettler forced him down the steps, and once there the London agitator sought retirement for a full half hour. Chairman Misch addressed the assemblage in German, telling them there was no appeal from the police, and in the midst of the row the band struck up the inspiring "Marseillaise," which was taken up by every man on the grounds until there was one great chorus.

It was growing dark by this time, and Inspector Schaack put a veto on a proposed speech by Lucy Parsons. This seemed to dampen the ardor of the Anarchists, and when Mowbray left the grove at 8 o'clock the mass meeting resolved itself into a picnic.

SUICIDE ENGEL A BETRAYER

Abandoned a Family to Elope with a Shopgirl—Was Member of A. O. U. W.

ATHOL, Mass., Sept. 23.—Ralph W. Engel of this place, who committed suicide yesterday in a hotel at Milwaukee, Wis., was for many years a faithful employe at the Bates Brothers' wallet shop in this town. About two weeks ago he eloped with a young girl, Maggie Barrett, who was an employe at the same shop. He left behind a wife and three young children. The friends of the girl traced them to West Bend, Wis., and a telegram was received by a cousin, who went after her, that she would arrive home to-night.

It is thought that Engel, after the departure of the girl, went to Milwaukee, and there took his life rather than return to his home.

A telegram sent by Engel to a shopmate in Athol inquired whether his assessments were paid up in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Besides his widow and three young children, an aged mother, three brothers, and a sister survive him.

Tuberculosis Spread at a State Fair.

From The Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

Veterinarians say that there was plenty of tuberculosis among cattle in the stock grounds of the late State Fair. No doubt of it. Neither is there any doubt whatever that they spread the disease to unaffected cattle. The Record-Union has steadily, frequently, and urgently called the attention of County Supervisors to the necessity for official county investigation of all stock and dairy herds, but no Board of Supervisors has as yet acted, save in one county.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

On the Saale from Bremen.

A.—W. H. Appleton, E. F. Andrews, Ferdinand M. Ayres, Miss Katherina M. Ayres.—B.—H. W. Breene, Oscar Bing, Dudley Buck, Mrs Dudley Buck, Miss Buck, Vivian Burnett, F. J Bilstein, Mrs. Anna Below, Mrs. H. W. Bates, Mrs. Bamberg, Hinrich Buck, Mrs. Emma Buck, Maria Buck, Frederick Bohlen, Matthes Bantel Dr. Josef Bayer, Ironi Bayer, Michal Blaha, Mrs Lina Blaha, Edwin Blaha, Molly Blaha, Miss Amalie Biggen, M. J. Breitenbach, Mrs. M. J Breitenbach, Anna Bengers.—C.—H. R. Caner, J. W. Carroll, Melville Church, Mrs. Henriette Cohen, Isaac Cohen, Miss Anna Charvat, Morgan B. Cowperthwaite, Herbert M. Comperthwaite.—D.—Christina Duding, William F. Dornbusch, Mrs. Johanna Dornbusch, William Dornbusch, Louis Dornbusch, Arthur L. Day, Miss Fann Darrach, G. E. P. Dodge, E. H. Doscher, Mrs. Catharine Doscher, Georg Doscher, Anna Doscher, Olga Doscher.—E.—Leopold Engelke, Charle Este, M. Eickmeyer, George H. Engelhard.—F.—Miss Emma C. Floyd, William M. Fleitman Miss Florence Farnsworth, Francis H. Fischer.—G.—Harold Godwin, Elizabeth M. Godwin William S. Greene, Mrs. William S. Greene, Miss Anna M. Griemsmann, Miss Helene Goldnab, William A. Goes, Miss Marie A. Goes, Miss Johanne Gronwoldt, Miss Amelia Gutmann, Miss Dora Gansberg.—H.—Dr. H. A. Hare H. Hollereth, Mrs. O. P. Hooker, Miss E. M. Hooker, Mrs. Helene Honish, H. O. Hasselmeyer, Hermann Hundelmann, Morris Hahn, Mrs. Margarethe Humburg, Edna Humburg, Sisters Agnes Heitkoetter, Auguste Hessing, Elisabeth Hagemann, Margaretha Horstink, Mrs. Marie Hayblock.—J.—Rudolph Jaenecke.—K.—Miss N Kraft, Mrs. Kurtz, Miss Flora Kurtz, Miss Elizabeth Kurtz, Miss Katharina Kurtz, A. H. King, Miss Lillie King, the Rev. F. Koerdt Mrs. E. E. Keating, Friedrich Krauss, William Konetzko, John Kuck, Henry Kramer, Mrs. Auguste Kohnle, David Kisch, Sister Elizabeth Kitten, Johann Kasteiner.—L.—Corlies Lawrence E. F. Lineaweaver, T. L. Lloyd, J. F. Lillenthal, Mrs. Adelheid Lillenthal, Annie Lillenthal, Maria Lillenthal, Johann Lillenthal, Christian Lous, Christian Lantz, Miss Marie Luttenberger, Miss Clara Lehmann.—M.—John Macrae, Mrs. Lilly Mayer, Miss Minnigerode, Mrs. David Mayer, Miss Fredericka Mayer, Magdalena Mayer, J. P. Metcalf, Mrs. J. P. Metcalf, Col. Edwin D. Metcalf, Edwin F. Metcalf, G. M. Millard, W. F. Mattingly, Mrs. W. F. Mattingly, Miss Mattingly, Miss Genevieve Mattingly, W. F. Mattingly, Jr., Edgar Mason, R. P. McGrann, J. McSweeney, Mrs. J. McSweeney, Miss K. McSweeney, Miss J. McSweeney, Dr. Franklin P. Mall, Mrs. P. Mall, Mrs. Emma Melzer, Helene Melzer, Mrs. Anna Moller, Mrs. Lena Meyer, Lillie Meyer, Mrs. Jeanette Metzler, Hermann Marquardt, Charles Marckhoff.—N.—Prof. Henry E. Northrop, John T. New.—O.—Caleb W. S. O'Connor, Mrs. Therese Oppenheimer.—P.—Paul Potter, Robert Treat Paine, Miss E. L. Paine, Miss L. L. Paine, L. G. Paine, L. T. Paine, Jr., Victor Provost, Stanley Parson, Dr. C. L. Ferdinand Pfefferkorn, Mrs. Therese Pfefferkorn, John Peshak, William Polchau, J. D. Pletscher.—R.—O. L. Richard, Mrs. M. Richard, Clemens Read, Dr. W. L. Richardson, E. Friedrich Richter, Mrs. Clara Richter, Mrs. Sophie Rackebrandt, Miss Louise Rackebrandt, William Rixmann, Hans Rabenstein, Miss Mary Raap, Sister Maria Rubne, Sister Anna Rengers.—S.—Mrs. Anna Sternberg, Elsa Sternberg, George M. Stump, Mrs. Maria Stump, George Stump, Florence Stump, Samuel T. Shaw, Mrs. Samuel T. Shaw, Miss Charlotte Spring, Dr. I. E. Stillwell, Mrs. Dr L. E. Stillwell, Arthur T. Smith, Miss Edith Smith, H. Scherer, Mrs. H. Scherer, Frederick W. Smith, J. W. Squires, Mrs. Squires, Miss Squires, L. E. Squire, Dr. Z. T. Sowers, Mrs. Z. T. Sowers, W. F. M. Sowers, Dr Werner Schmidt, Andrew Smith, Jan Spevak, Mrs. Marie Spevek, Miss Lina Sielken, Charles Schick, Mrs. Magdalena Schick, Albert Stein, Henry Schneider, Erno Schulhof, George Schaffnit, Mrs. Bertha Schaffnit, Maly Schaffnit, Oscar Schaffnit, Mrs. Elizabeth Stumpf, Mrs. W. Jeanette Silbermann, Miss Gesine Schroder, Mrs. Marie Schroder, Lloyd Schroder Johann Sierk, Miss Lena Sierk, Carl Satorius, Sister Anna Schwertmann, Sister Wilhelmine Schwerner, Sister Gertrud Sickdrels.—T.—Benjamin Tuska.—V.—Richard Vater.—W.—Dr. H. J. Wolf, Moses Wolf, Jacob Welskircher, Mrs. Wilder, Henry Westhertmann, Prof. Emanuel Wad, Mrs. Carin Wad, Jutte Wad.

THE FOUL PASSAIC RIVER

Its Lower Waters Filled with Disease-Breeding Germs.

POLLUTION IS DUE TO SEWAGE

New-Jersey Board of Health Anxious to Clear Its Waters—River Towns Asked to Co-operate.

If the waters of the Passaic River were as clean and pure from Paterson to Newark Bay as they are from the river's source, in Morris County, N. J., to Paterson, there would not be the grumbling and dissatisfaction there now is all along its winding course.

The trouble is, according to the stories told by the inhabitants of the towns along its banks, that from Paterson down to the point of discharge in Newark Bay, the river is little better than a large open sewer.

Passaic, Rutherford, Belleville, Kearny, East Newark, or Harrison; Newark, and the Oranges, one and all discharge their sewage direct into the river, which nowhere is much more than a quarter of a mile in width.

"The odors, the filthy accumulations in the water, and the dangerous diseases which lurk among such conditions," said an inhabitant of Belleville yesterday, who has a law office at 2 Wall Street, "have become during the recent hot spell so aggressive that we all feel it is time something were done to prevent the further pollution of the river.

"The Belleville Board of Health induced the State Board of Health to hold a conference at Trenton last Friday to consider the matter. Representatives were present from all the interested towns, except Newark, and a resolution was passed that a committee be appointed by each health district to constitute a body to draw up an act to prevent the further pollution of the river, to determine upon some method to be adopted, and to decide in what proportion the expenses shall be borne by the different municipalities.

"The Passaic River rises in Morris County, flows first southward, and then, taking a northerly bend, passes beyond Chatham. No sewage enters its waters until it reaches Paterson, from the east and west sides of which town large sewers discharge directly into it. The other towns that follow this example contain, with Paterson, over half a million of inhabitants.

"What we wish to do," continued the Belleville lawyer, "is to work up the people in that section so that they will send delegates to the Legislature who will be in favor of some act protecting the property along the river.

"One plan already under discussion is to have a large main sewer to run along the side of the river, to collect the contributions from the different towns as it goes, and finally discharge all into Newark Bay, as in Newark there is tide enough to carry it away and to keep the water pure.

"At this time of the year, when the water in the river is low, the tide, which is felt as far as Dundee Dam, between Paterson and Passaic, sweeps the sewage up and down without ever wholly carrying it away. It is so thick that rowing has become almost an impossibility, and the Nereid Boat Club, at Belleville, and several others as well, have given up their quarters and no longer use the Passaic for rowing purposes.

"At Harrison there are a hundred houses empty along the river. The odors are so bad that the windows of the houses have to be closed even in the most oppressive weather. An oar dipped into the water comes out again covered with filth, and quantities of bad gas are released and set at large in the atmosphere. Boats and barges have to be scraped with irons after being in the water only a week or ten days."

Passaic, the speaker said, has expressed its willingness to cease discharging its sewage into the river, provided Belleville, Rutherford, Newark, and the Oranges will do likewise.

"The State Board of Health," he said, "says that as the law now stands it cannot enforce it, nor prevent these towns from using the river for their sewage.

"Jersey City and Paterson will do nothing to help us. Until three years ago Newark got its water supply from the Pequanock River, and it is only in the last three years that our beautiful little river has been converted into a big, ill-smelling sewer."

MICROBE THAT AIDS PLANTS TO GROW

Said to Enable Them to Absorb Nitrogen. Their Chief Food.

From The Washington Star.

The most important subject discussed last week at the meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in this city was a new discovery which may fairly be termed sensational.

This discovery relates to a species of microbe which actually makes plants grow. In it has been found the mysterious agent by whose aid all things vegetal are enabled to absorb nitrogen, which is their chief food. Without its assistance, plant life would disappear entirely from the earth, and, in consequence, animal life, including mankind, would perish likewise. Yet this beneficent micro-organism is so small that it can only be seen when magnified 800 diameters. It is a bacterium and a micrococcus—that is to say, shaped like a little ball.

An experiment is now being made in the breeding of these microbes by Prof. Wiley of the chemistry division of the Department of Agriculture. They multiply at an enormous rate when furnished with proper food, and to produce them in indefinite quantities is easy. Their business in life is to absorb nitrogen from the soil and from the air, and to transform it into nitric acid. In this shape it is taken up by the tissues of the plants which are not able to consume the nitrogen in the crude. Recently a trial was made with a field of several acres in Florida on which nothing would grow. Analyses proved that the soil was very rich in nitrogen, but none of the micro-cocci was present. So a small amount of stable manure was applied thinly to the surface of the ground, and lo! a wonderful crop was the result.

The secret of it was that stable manure is full of these peculiar bacteria. The latter went to work at once upon the nitrogen lying idle in the hitherto barren soil and transformed it into available plant food. It has long been known that stable manure contained very little plant food, and so until now its great efficacy as a fertilizer has been a mystery. The day may yet arrive when the farmer will apply a solution of microbes instead of a fertilizer to his soil. Obviously, such a method would only be tried in cases where the bacteria were found to be lacking.

Without the help of microbes of this species, plants will die in the richest soil. With their assistance certain kinds of plants are able to absorb and utilize the nitrogen in the atmosphere. This is more particularly true of peas, beans, clover, and other leguminous plants. Farmers have long known that there was no better way to enrich a field than to plant it with clover or beans, or peas. The reason why is simply that micro-organisms of the sort described infest these plants in great numbers. Living in the rootlets, they ply the trade of agricultural chemists on a small scale, but most efficiently. Their colonies are marked by little excrescences or pimples on the roots. They are manufacturers of nitric acid. They do not live in the roots of cereals—hence the desirability of rotating corn with clover.

In furnishing nitrogen to the soil the farmer is supplying stuff for the microbes to work on. It has been stated already that nitrogen is the most valuable of plant foods. It is also the most expensive, costing from 16 to 18 cents a pound. Sometimes it is applied to the land in the shape of waste from packing establishments and abattoirs, scraps of intestines, &c., which are boiled to get out the oil and finally dried and ground. As the slaughterhouses nothing is wasted. Every drop of blood is saved, to be dried and ground. Dried blood is the best of all materials for yielding nitrogen. It may be said in a rough way that nitrogen makes the flesh of plants, while phosphoric acid makes the fat.

It Worked Badly.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

At one time it was impossible to buy a copy of George Eliot's works in Canada because a publisher had copyrighted them, and after one edition ceased to publish.

TWO SEEK INSURANCE MONEY

An Insurance Company in Doubt as to Whom to Pay the Policy to on Harding's Life.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company is in a quandary as to the disposal of $2,000 which is due on a policy issued on the life of William Harding, who died several months ago. The widow and Margaret Atcheson are fighting over the money, and the company is the defendant in an action brought by the latter.

The policy was issued on Harding's life Jan. 14, 1891, and the beneficiary named in the policy was Miss Atcheson, who was described in the policy as the fiancée of the insured. Harding died in New-Orleans July 28, and Miss Atcheson filed her claim for the money, to which she claims to be entitled under the terms of the policy. The company refused to pay the money to her because Mrs. Mary Harding, the widow of the insured, had also put in a claim for it. Then Miss Atcheson brought suit in the City Court against the company for the money. The company asked permission from Judge Fitzsimons to pay the money into court pending the result of the suit, and to have Mrs. Harding substituted as the defendant in the action.

In opposition to this motion, counsel for the plaintiff contended that the widow was not entitled to the money any way, and that Miss Atcheson was the only beneficiary under the policy. Judge Fitzsimons apparently took this view of the situation, for he yesterday denied the motion made by the counsel for the insurance company.

Harding was a steward on a passenger steamer plying between New-York and Southern ports. He separated from his wife eight years ago, but continued to contribute to her support. He met Miss Atcheson a year after he had parted from his wife. She was stewardess on the steamer on which Harding was employed. They became much attached to each other, and they would have been married but for the obstacle presented by Mrs. Harding. Harding told Miss Atcheson all about his wife. Two children were born to them. In 1891 Miss Atcheson persuaded Harding to insure his life for her benefit. He paid the first premium only; the other premiums were paid as they became due by Miss Atcheson out of her own earnings.

Mrs. Harding has offered to compromise the suit for $1,000, and Miss Atcheson offered her $500 to avoid litigation, but this offer was rejected. The company is anxious to pay over the money, but will have to wait now until a jury decides to whom it shall be paid.

CONSPIRACY IS CHARGED.

A Stockholder's Suit Against the Seegur-Guernsey Company.

Judge Pryor in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday denied the petition of Edward Pynchon to be joined as a plaintiff in a stockholders' action brought by Shepparo Homans against the Seegur-Guernsey Company and George A. Dounce, its Treasurer, for an accounting and for the recovery of $12,000 which he claims is due him and the other stockholders in the company.

In his complaint Homans alleges that on July 14, 1887, George A. Dounce, Charles Seegur, and Frederick R. Guernsey were elected Directors and Trustees of the company, and that Seegur became President, Guernsey Secretary, and Dounce Treasurer of the company. About Aug. 26, 1889, Homans alleges that Dounce, with intent and purpose to cheat and defraud the company and its stockholders, entered into a conspiracy and agreed with Seegur and Guernsey that during the year of 1889 and to 1895, after a portion of the net profits in each year of the company equivalent to 10 per cent. of its capital shall have been set aside for dividends, and a further portion of said net profits equivalent to 6 per cent. more of the capital stock shall also have been set aside, the remaining profits of the corporation were to be divided among the defendants, Dounce, Seegur, and Guernsey, at the rate of 30 per cent. of the remainder of the net profits to each.

Homans further alleges that in October, 1890, Dounce, with the view of carrying out the agreement, transferred to himself 100 shares of the corporation known as "The Mexican Financier," which stock was the property of the company, and also $241 in cash. This was done, the plaintiff says, without the consent or action of the Board of Trustees.

The motion to bring in a new plaintiff was made in order that the action might not be defeated by the operation of a technical estoppel against Homans, who is a Trustee, as well as stockholder, but Judge Pryor decided that there was no need of making the petitioner a party plaintiff, as the suit was being prosecuted in his behalf and for his benefit, and he could come in under the decree and prove his rights, and obtain satisfaction equally with the plaintiff. The case was put on the October calendar for trial.

Suit Against W. E. D. Stokes.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, in an action brought by the law firm of Richards & Heald against W. E. D. Stokes, to recover over $50,000 for legal services rendered in litigation over the estate of the defendant's father, granted the application of the plaintiffs to serve an amended complaint, basing the action on a quantum meruit, instead of a special agreement, as previously set forth in the complaint. The Judge, however, denied the application of the plaintiffs that the notice of trial stand, and that the cause retain its place on the calendar, against the wishes of the defendant.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Charles W. Brooke, who has been retained to help prosecute James Murray, who is accused of being responsible for the death of Clara Newman, called on District Attorney Battle yesterday and placed in his hands several affidavits in reference to the alleged guilt of Murray, which he wished laid before the Grand Jury when they considered Murray's case. Lawyer Brooke thought the affidavits would go far to convince the Grand Jury of the guilt of Murray, and make it more certain that an indictment would be found against the accused man.

—Max Hirsch, accused of obtaining $800 worth of jewelry from Maiden Lane dealers by false pretences, was brought from Allentown, Penn., yesterday, and was committed to the Tombs to await trial.

—Ex Policeman Thomas Martin, who was convicted last week of assault in having shot at his wife, at their home, 3,038 Third Avenue, was sentenced yesterday to three months in the penitentiary by Recorder Goff, in General Sessions.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Bartlett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Woehr vs. Rudden.

Class VI.—2—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company vs. Brooke.

Class VII.—3—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Haffen. 4—O'Keefe vs. Haffen.

Class VII.—5—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Company. 6—Furman vs. Furman. 7—McBride vs. American Surety Company. 8—Bowne vs. German Odd Fellows' Home Association. 9—Collins vs. Clifton. 10—Hatch vs. Zeller. 11—Todd vs. Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Company. 12—City National Bank vs. Jaffray. 13—Commercial National Bank of Providence vs. Hamburger. 14—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph Company. 15—Davis vs. Zimmerman. 16—Stiefel vs. Tompson. 17—Lion vs. Board of Excise. 18—People, &c., vs. Brady. 19—Roosevelt vs. American Veterinary College. 20—Byrnes vs. Eastmans Company. 21—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 22—Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Company. 23—Matter of Easter's Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company. 24—Matter of Denfeld. 25—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Company. 26—People, &c., vs. Hell. 27—Evarts vs. Beckwith.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Special Term—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Extraordinary Session.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPEFIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Catharine Mullin, Ebeneser K. Wright, and Philip Sabel. At 2 P. M.—John C. Vanden Heuvel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.
1—Meier Katz. 2—Edward Connolly. 3—Frank Celler. 4—Andrew Bolden. 5—Anthony Washington and William Creasy. 6—Franz Klein. 7—Mary Walsh. 8—James Little, Sandy Jones, and William Jones. 9—Charles Lehne. 10—Pennachio Bartolomo. 11—Levi Hart. 12—H. L. Winter. 13—Benjamin Salerno. 14—Salvini Parisi. 15—Hugo Storms. 16—John White. 17—John Murtha. 18—Edward Ford.
Pleadings.—1—Isaac Zucker. 2—Gustave Pulvermuller. 3—John Genheimer. 4—Sarah Verdon. 5—Paul Klugler, Jr. 6—John Hayes. 7—Charles F. Spencer. 8—Edward Scott. 9—Charles Maese. 10—Henry H. Ditmeyer and Rose Metzger.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.
1—James Walsh. 2—John D. Hamilton. 3—Frank B. Williams. 4—John Stiney. 5—Edward Klewitz. 6—George Harris. 7—Samuel Levine, Samuel Granet, and Samuel Weiss. 8—Mary E. Roden. 9—William Jones, Thomas Gouid, and Louis Pfeffer. 10—Owen McCabe. 11—Edward A. Rogers. 12—Frederick H. Rohter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—Michael Fallon and Orrin A. Fogg. 2—Nellie Hagen. 3—Edward A. Davis. 4—Edward Flynn and John Sullivan. 5—John Donohue. 6—Charles Brady. 7—Joseph Gilman. 8—William Sangstor. 9—Edgar Shoemaker. 10—Wilmer E. Booth. 11—James Kelly. 12—Sidney Herman. 13—Alfonso Guida, Petro Pollemeda, and Michael Fernolte.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Melching vs. Leberi—Henry F. Miller. Spiegel vs. Miller—Lucien Oudin. Matter of Reeve—Frederick S. Duncan.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Schwegler vs. Levy—Hugh R. Garden. Church vs. Haeger—John E. Ward.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Holzheimer vs. Holzheimer—Royal S. Crane. Galewski vs. Barnett—John B. Talmage.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Emily Beaver vs. Mary Heath—Robert McGill.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—John J. Astor vs. Charles B. Redhead; William C. Reddy vs. William J. Martin—Francis A. Winslow.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CITY COURT—Osborne, J.
1,324, 1,584, 2,673, 1,341, 2,672, 605, 1,910, 590, 591, 1,343, 1,344, 1,345, 1,346, 1,347, 1,348, 1,349, 1,350, 1,352, 1,353, 1,354, 1,355, 1,356, 1,357, 1,338, 1,360, 1,361, 1,362, 1,363, 1,364, 1,365, 1,366.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1,866.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, J.—319.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of John H. Fricke, James Spillane, Martin Van Buren Reuland, Charles Jodran, Catharine Davies, Anna Rafferty, and Mary Smith. The accounting in the estate of Christian Algro; the estate of Mary C. Osborn; the transfer tax in estate of Hannah B. Merritt. No contested calendar. N. B.—Court opens at 10 o'clock, not at 10:30.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES APPEALED

Their Taxable Property in Ohio Appraised by the State Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—The cases involving the taxation of express companies in Ohio were docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The Adams Express Company made a return of $53,000 of taxable property in Ohio, and the State Board of Appraisers increased it to $568,750. The American Express Company returned $80,455, and the board increased it to $604,600. The United States Express Company returned $48,523 for Ohio, and the amount was increased to $503,500 by the Board of Appraisers.

The companies, by their respective Presidents, sought to enjoin the State officials from collecting the tax on the amounts assessed by the Board of Appraisers, but Judge Taft, in the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Lurton, in the Court of Appeals, refused to issue the injunctions and dismissed the companies' bills, holding that the Board of Appraisers had kept well within the proper construction of the law in making the assessments it did, whereupon the express companies appealed.

Useful Cartridge for Sportsmen.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

An ingenious Australian has invented and introduced a mica cartridge for sporting and military guns. The filling inside the cartridge is visible, and a further advantage is that, instead of the usual wad of felt, a mica wad is used. This substance, being a non-conductor, unaffected by acids or fumes, acts as a lubricant. Where smokeless powders, such, as cordite or other nitro-glycerine compounds, are used, mica has, it is said, a distinct advantage over every other material used in cartridge manufacture. Being transparent, any chemical change in the explosive can be at once detected. The peculiar property it has of withstanding intense heat is here utilized, the breech and barrel being kept constantly cool. The fouling of the rifle is also avoided, the wad actually cleaning the barrel. Any tampering with cartridges can also be detected.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $1,004 against Ernest E. Kipling, importer of diamonds at 182 Broadway, from Erdman, Levy & Mayer, on an assigned claim of Louis Gross, which was obtained on the ground that he was keeping himself concealed to avoid summons. Frederick Beitz of 111 Broadway, a friend of Mr. Kipling, said that the latter is sick and out of town. He has given up all he had to his creditors and has a cent. His liabilities are currently reported at $40,000.

—Judgment for $10,296 was entered yesterday against Joseph F. Jacocks & Co. and George M. Jacocks of that firm individually, in favor of Thomas D. Rambaut, as receiver, to recover the value of insurance policies assigned to George M. Jacocks by Moritz and Samuel Silberstein, which assignment has been set aside, and the money received went into the assets of Joseph F. Jacocks & Co.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $662 against Morris Salinger, Sr., manufacturer of furs at 46 University Place, in favor of Robert Soltan & Co. Erdman, Levy & Mayer, his attorneys, said yesterday that he had given a bill of sale to his wife to secure her for money loaned, and that his liabilities are about $11,000

—Henry Stern, wholesale dealer in jewelry at 41 Maiden Lane, has become temporarily embarrassed and has turned over his assets to his creditors instead of making an assignment. Lessler & Meyers, his attorneys, said yesterday that a committee of creditors has charge of his affairs. His liabilities are $17,000.

—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey took charge yesterday of the place of business of the New-York Braided Cord Company, at 615 West Fifty-second Street, manufacturers of solid braided cord, on an execution for $8,046 in favor of Buckingham & Paulson for yarns.

—Theodore H. Bartmann, importing upholstery goods at 343 Broadway as Bartmann & Co., has made an assignment to John A. Hesse, giving a preference for $1,250 to Mary G. Bartmann.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Walter & Rowley Company, manufacturers of ladies' shirt waists at 315 Church Street, for $212.

—George Van Ness, a grocer at Saratoga, has failed. Liabilities, $4,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Kirtland, Litchfield & Co. of New-York, to mine and manufacture all slate products; capital, $10,000. Directors—William H

DARING RIDE BY PERKINS

It Resulted in an Unexpected Victory for Prince Lief.

SMALL FIELDS AT GRAVESEND RACES

A Good Card Destroyed by the Large Number of Scratches —A Fair Crowd to See the Sport.

Considering that it was an off day at Gravesend yesterday, there being no stake feature on for decision, and the card being made up of "overnight" events, the attendance was quite large. The original programme promised an interesting afternoon's sport, but the many withdrawals resulted in a tame day's racing, the only contests that furnished anything like a horse race being the second and fourth events.

With Frontier and Woodvine withdrawn from the opening event, Hazlet was considered such a certainty that the layers of odds refused to offer better than 1 to 5 about him. The price was a liberal one, judging by the manner in which he beat his field. The result was never in doubt, as to Hazlet, during any part of the contest. Griffin held him under a double rap and won, pulled up, by a length and a half. Intermission secured the place from Merry Prince by a half length, in a drive.

Kennel was the only absentee from the second race, leaving a field of five starters, with Monaco a slight favorite over Dolabra. Gotham shot to the front and made the running to the stretch, where he seemed to be beaten, and gave way to Dolabra, Primrose, and Monaco. In the final furlong Monaco dropped back beaten and Dolabra and Primrose looked to have the race between them. While they were fighting it out young Murphy got Gotham going again and, with a well-timed rush, he beat them both out on the post by a short head.

Patrician and Lookout were the only starters in the third event. The former, a prohibitive favorite at 1 to 8, won in a common canter.

The largest field of the afternoon took part in the fourth race, seven of the twelve youngsters named going to the post. Prince Lief was considered the best of the lot, and went to the post an odds-on favorite. Perkins's riding on the favorite at the finish was a daring piece of work. It was almost a miracle that both he and the horse were not thrown over the fence. Falling Water and Gismonda were the leaders up to the last sixteenth. They were then on even terms, and close to the rail, with Prince Lief fully three lengths away and seemingly out of it. But in the last few yards Prince Lief came with a tremendous burst of speed. Perkins brought him up on the inside, where there did not seem a possible chance for him to get through and when the crowd saw his head in front at the finish they rose and cheered to the echo the lad who had taken his life in his hands. There was not a person who could explain how Perkins got Prince Lief through. Perkins, however, did not seem a bit worried about the desperate chance he had taken and was as cool as if nothing unusual had happened.

Galilee won the fifth event in a hand gallop, and the next and last event went to Nick in a like manner.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds, guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Hazlet, J. J. Hyland's ch. c., by Sensation-Almy, 118 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. f., 98.....(O'Leary)
3—Merry Prince, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 111.....(Doggett)
4—Volley, 97. 5—Owlet, 114. 6—Dulcie Larondie, 90. 6—Belle Amie, 90.

Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—5..Hazlet	Out	10—1..Volley		2—1	
15—1..Intermission.	3—1	50—1..Belle Amie.		10—1	
6—1..My Prince.	1—2	50—1..D. Larondie.		10—1	

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾.

1—Gotham, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 117 pounds.....(Murphy)
2—Primrose, Marcus Daly's ch. f., 110.(Ballard)
3—Dolabra, P. Lorillard's b. g., 114.....(Doggett)
4—Monaco, 117. 5—Owlet, 114.

Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Gotham		7—5..Monaco		2—5	
6—1..Primrose		8—5	8—1..Owlet		3—1
2—1..Dolabra		3—5			

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; guaranteed value of $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:59.

1—Patrician, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 4 years, by St. Blaise-Peeress, 112 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Lookout, J. E. Seagram's ch. g., 4, 105.....(Ballard)

Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—8..Patrician	Out	6—1..Lookout		Out	

Won by ten lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; guaranteed value of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Prince Lief, B. McClelland's ch. c., by King Eric-Elemi, 104 pounds, $1,100.....(Perkins)
2—Falling Water, Santa Anita Stable's b. g., 103½, $1,000 .....(Griffin)
3—Gismonda, C. Littlefield's b. f., 108, $1,800.....(Littlefield)
4—Tremargo, 98. 6—Heresy, 95.
5—Balmaghie, 102. 7—Remnant II., 98.

Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Prince Lief.	1—3	30—1..Balmaghie		8—1	
7—5..Falling Water.	1—2	10—1..Heresy		3—1	
20—1..Gismonda	6—1	12—1..Remnant II.		4—1	
60—1..Tremargo	15—1				

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value, $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Galilee, Erie Stable's ch. c., 111.. Bard-Athalaric, 105 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Arapahoe, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 4, 103.....(Perkins)
3—Ed Kearney, G. E. Smith's ch. c., 4, 110.....(Doggett)
4—Rubicon, 4, 110.

Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2..Galilee	Out	7—1..Ed Kearney.		7—5	
4—1..Arapahoe		1—4	1—1..Rubicon		4—5

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and 70 yards. Time—1:45¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Nick, J. Hynes's br. h., 5 years, by Mortimer-Retribution, 110 pounds, $900.....(Sims)
2—Iola, Oneck Stable's b. f., 4, 90, $500.(O'Leary)
3—Preston, Brookdale Stable's br. g., 3, 103, $1,000.....(Griffin)
4—Captain T., 5., 102. 5—Powwow, 3, 93.

Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—10..Nick	Out	15—1..Captain T.		4—1	
10—1..Iola		8—5	80—1..Pow-wow		20—1
4—1..Preston		3—10			

Won by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

Card for To-day at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Alvable	112	Black Bonnet.....109
Medium II.	112	Princess Jean.....109
Forum	112	Sebastian	109
Mr. Reed	112	Trillette	109
Senator Murphy	112	Sagamore	107
Medica	109	Carib	109

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Leonawell	112	Stonenelle	109
Brandywine	112	Ajax	107
The Bluffer	109	Chesapeake	104
Adelbert	109	The Swain	97

THIRD RACE.—Flatlands Stakes for two-year-olds; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

*Alarum	106	Ostler Joe	93
Prince Lief	103	Premier	93
Refugee	103	Emotional	90
Falling Water	100	Carib	90
†Amanda V.	97	Bloomer	90
San Marco	93	Right Royal	90

*Formerly Joe Rogers. †Formerly Amanda.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean View Handicap, for three-year-olds; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile.

Rey del Carreres	123	Dolabra	109
Flying Dutchman	122	Emma C.	108
Lucania	110	Brandywine	106
Kennel	90	Belmar	98

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Domino	130	Bellicoso	95
Rey del Carreres	121	Hanwell	90
Jack of Spades	114	Illusion	90

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a half.

Long Beach	107	Connoisseur	100
Caracas	100	Pepper	100

NEW-YORKS BEATEN AGAIN.

A Home Run Hit by Crooks Did the Business.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Washington, 9; New-York, 7.
Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 7.
Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 4.
Pittsburg, 11; Louisville, 4.
Cincinnati, 15; St. Louis, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1..Baltimore	82	42	.661
2..Cleveland	83	45	.649
3..Philadelphia	77	49	.611
4..Chicago	70	56	.556
5..Boston	69	56	.552
6..Brooklyn	67	59	.532
7..Pittsburg	67	60	.528
8..New-York	64	61	.512
9..Cincinnati	62	61	.504
10..Washington	40	82	.328
11..St. Louis	37	88	.296
12..Louisville	34	93	.268

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Crooks won the game for Washington in the eighth inning to-day, when, with two men on the bases, he hit the ball over the fence for a home run. Previous to that he had made a home run and a triple out of three times at bat. Mercer pitched a much better game than Rusie. De Mont's batting was also a feature. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf	1	2	1	0	0		Fuller, ss	0	1	2	6	0	
Joyce, 3b	1	2	1	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Abbey, rf	0	0	2	1	0		V'H't'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
McGuire, c	1	2	6	1	0		Davis, 2b	1	0	4	2	0	
Selbach, lf	1	0	2	0	0		German, 3b	2	2	0	3	0	
Cartw't, 1b	1	1	5	2	0		Wilson, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	
Crooks, 2b	3	3	1	5	1		St'ford, lf	2	2	1	1	1	
De Mont, ss	2	3	3	1	0		Doyle, c	2	2	4	0	1	
Mercer, p	0	1	2	1	0		Rusie, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	9	13	24	11	1		Total	7	8	24	12	2	

Washington	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	3	—9
New-York	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Washington, 8; New-York, 5. First base by errors—Washington, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 5; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 6; off Rusie, 2. Struck out—By Mercer, 4; by Rusie, 4. Home runs—Crooks, (2) German. Three-base hits—Crooks, De Mont, Brown, Doyle. Two-base hit—Doyle. Stolen base—De Mont. Double plays—Abbey and De Mont; German, Fuller, and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Game called on account of darkness.

A VICTORY FOR BOSTON.

Base Hits and Errors Plenty in Their Game with Brooklyn.

There was plenty of hitting and enough errors in yesterday's Brooklyn-Boston base ball game at Eastern Park to suffice for two end-of-the-season championship baseball games. The Bostons are credited with the largest share of each of those commodities of the diamond, yet through several well-placed hits and excellent base running, the Bay State men came off victorious by the score of 9 to 7. In the fifth inning Kennedy's curves were discovered to be "pie," and the way the Boston boys took to them was startling. Before the inning was over 6 runs were notched for the visitors, and Kennedy had been replaced by Gumbert. Nichols, who pitched for Boston, was hit rather freely, but generally good fielding saved the day for Capt. Nash's men. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Bannon, rf	2	1	2	0	2		Griffin, cf	3	3	3	0	0	
Long, ss	1	1	2	8	0		Shindle, 3b	1	1	2	2	1	
Duffy, cf	1	1	2	0	2		Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	3	0	
Tenney, lf	2	3	0	0	0		L'ch'nce, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	
Nash, 3b	1	0	2	5	0		Anderson, lf	1	1	6	1	2	
Ryan, c	0	1	3	4	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	0	3	2	1	
H'r'gton, 2b	1	1	3	5	2		Schoch, rf	0	2	3	0	0	
Ryan, c	0	0	2	2	0		Grim, c	1	2	2	0	0	
Nichols, p	0	0	1	0	3	0	Kennedy, p	1	1	0	1	0	
							Gumbert, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	9	13	27	21	6		Total	7	12	27	9	4	

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	—7

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2; off Gumbert, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 2; by Gumbert, 1. Two-base hits—Griffin, Anderson, Shoch, Duffy, Tucker. Sacrifice hit—Corcoran. Stolen base—Tenney. Double plays—Daly and Lachance; Long, Harrington, and Tucker; Nash, Long, and Tucker. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Pittsburg	2	0	0	2	0	5	0	2	—11

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Pittsburg, 16. Error—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Inks and Warner; Hawley and Mack. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Called on account of darkness.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4—6
Cincinnati	1	1	4	1	0	1	2	5	..—15

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 20. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—McDougal and Otten—Dwyer and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	4	—12
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Called on account of darkness.

Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Esper and Robinson; Lucid and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BEFORE RICHMOND COUNTY'S GRAND JURY

Ex-Assemblyman Michael McGuire's Accounts Under Investigation.

RICHMOND, S. I., Sept. 23.—The Richmond County Circuit Court opened at this place to-day with Justice Edgar M. Cullen presiding. After the Grand Jury had been sworn in, Justice Cullen called its attention to the case of ex-Assemblyman Michael McGuire, who is alleged to be several thousand dollars short in his accounts as Town Collector of Taxes, which office he held in Middletown in 1892. The case was at once taken up by the Grand Jury and occupied its attention all day.

It is also understood that Mr. McGuire's accounts as Highway Commissioner in connection with the improvement of Richmond Road are being investigated and startling developments are promised.

Commissioners Exchange Offices.

Commissioners Grant and Andrews have exchanged offices at Police Headquarters. Mr. Andrews has since his appointment occupied the office which Mr. Sheehan used, while Mr. Grant had the rooms which have always been used by the Treasurer of the board. In order to facilitate matters, Commissioner Andrews, who is the Treasurer of the department, will hereafter occupy the rooms which have always been allotted to the Treasurer. The Treasurer's bookkeeper and his assistants have their desks close to Mr. Andrews's new offices, which have been repainted and refurnished. Col. Grant, when he comes back from Lenox, will install himself in Mr. Andrews's old office which is also being painted.

Pratt Institute Receiving Scholars.

The Pratt Institute in Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, was opened for the Fall term yesterday; 500 scholars registered in the afternoon, and about 300 in the evening.

During the vacation many changes were made in the building. The officials believe this will be a greater year for the institute than any it has ever had.

The departments opened yesterday were the High School, Domestic Arts, Sciences, and Physical Culture. The library will be opened Oct. 1. It is expected that there will be at least 2,200 pupils on the register before Oct. 1.

Presentation to E. J. Dunphy.

Ex-Congressman Edward J. Dunphy was presented yesterday with some engrossed and bound resolutions by the members of the Postal Clerks' Mutual Aid Association.

The resolutions were in recognition and appreciation of the professional services rendered by Mr. Dunphy as counsel for the association in obtaining a charter for the organization. They were passed at a meeting of the association on Aug. 13, and have been published.

The presentation speech was made by Samuel Block. Mr. Dunphy responded briefly.

Five Horses Found with Glanders.

Five horses having glanders in Henry G. Volkman's stable at 207 West Seventy-fifth Street, were ordered to be shot yesterday by order of President Wilson of the Health Board.

When the first case was discovered, Sept. 19, the Health Board sent a telegram to John G. Paulding of Peekskill, N. Y., who appraises the amount, not exceeding $50, which the State pays for each horse killed under the law. He did not answer the telegram, nor had any answer been received up to yesterday to a letter sent to him.

Mr. Foraker Not Here on Politics.

Ex-Gov. Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said yesterday that his visit had no connection with politics. It was rumored among politicians who are friendly to ex-Speaker Reed of Maine that Mr. Foraker's trip to this city was to interest T. C. Platt in the cause of Gov. McKinley. Mr. Foraker said he had not seen Mr. Platt, but might call on him socially before leaving New-York. He said Ohio would go Republican this Fall.

Reapportionment in Brooklyn.

The joint committee of the Supervisors of Kings County and Aldermen of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon and reapportioned the Thirteenth Assembly District, as directed to do in the recent order of Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court. The change in the district is not very material.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE SALE OF THE BATHGATE PROPERTY IS POSTPONED.

Large Transactions in Broadway and Fifth Avenue Realty—The Auction Offerings.

The sale of the 176 lots belonging to the Bathgate estate, announced for Thursday, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., has been adjourned temporarily. Notice will be given of the time to which the sale has been postponed.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold for Jacob Rothschild to Alfred Duane Pell, property known as 622, 624, and 626 Broadway, running through and including 156, 158, and 160 Crosby Street, with a six-story brick and iron building thereon, containing stores and lofts, for about $800,000. The plot is 75 feet 1½ inches front on Broadway and 69 feet 11 inches on Crosby Street, with an average depth of about 195 feet, and is rented for over $58,000, there being no vacancies in the building. This is one of the largest plots that have been sold recently on Broadway, and contains over 14,000 square feet. Mr. Rothschild is well known as the owner of the Hotel Majestic.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have also sold for Alfred Duane Pell to Jacob Rothschild, 438 Fifth Avenue, the southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street, 20 by 100, with a four-story brownstone residence thereon, for $275,000. This house formerly belonged to P. T. Barnum, the showman, and was bought by Mr. Pell's father about twenty years ago. These transactions involve over $1,000,000 worth of property.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold for Henry E. Woodward to B. Levison, the three-story brownstone dwelling 318 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 56 by 102.2, at about $26,000; and for Eva P. Graff, the four-story brownstone box-stoop dwelling 130 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 56 by 102.2, for which she takes in part payment the three-story brownstone dwelling 317 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 85 by 102.2.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for H. Ives Smith to George Rhodes the four-story brick and stone dwelling 66 West Eighty-seventh Street, 16 by 100.8½.

Mr. James L. Wells conducted, on Saturday, a successful sale of lots belonging to the well-known Vyse estate, in the Twenty-third Ward. In all, 53 lots were disposed of for $64,100. Eight on the Southern Boulevard, between Freeman and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, went at from $1,500 to $2,125 each. Hoe Street lots, between the same streets, brought from $900 to $2,590 each, the latter being for the northeast corner of Freeman Street. Lots on Home Street, between Vyse Street and the West Farms Road, sold for from $1,100 to $1,175 each.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. John T. Boyd sold under foreclosure, at $14,750, to H. Beaver, the property at 437 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, with five-story brick tenement, with store in front and frame stable in rear.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure, to J. B. Squire, the two five-story brick tenements 231 and 233 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 325 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5. The first brought $19,000 and the other $18,800.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, Henry Kropf, referee, 552 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 128.2 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 18.9x100.5; by 102.5 by 32.4½ by 93.6, three-story brick factory; also 550 West Fiftieth Street, adjoining to the east, 15 by 112.5½ by 18.6½ by 102.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, on 556, $13,030; on 552, $11,560.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 437 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,150.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, leasehold of 470 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Pitt Street, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $2,990.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Meyer Auerbach, referee, 71 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Madison Avenue, 30 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,330; on prior mortgage, $32,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Broadway and Twelfth Street, southwest corner, by estate of William F. Weld of 356 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, fourteen-story brick store and lofts; cost, $300,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 255 feet north of Gould Avenue, by George Fiencke, one-story brick store; cost, $3,500.

No. 629 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, by Adolph Attman, one-story frame structure; cost, $100.

West Farms Road and Third Avenue, southeast corner, by Katie C. Rogers, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $5,625.

No. 178 Washington Street and 73 Dey Street, by Elizabeth C. Hedden, alterations to two four-story brick warehouses; cost, $1,000.

No. 744 Ninth Avenue, by Herman Schoepel, alterations to five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $200.

No. 16 East Sixty-third Street, by Henrietta Dinkelspiel, alterations to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, and east side of National Avenue, by Woodlawn Cemetery; alterations to two-story brick and frame dwelling; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 23.

MADISON ST, 142; George Harris and wife to Marks Kirshbaum $33,000
14TH ST, 531 East; Bertha A. M. Dippel to Bernhard De Groot and wife.. 1
10TH ST, s s, 331.10 ft w of 5th Av, 0.1x92.3; Mary McClure Lanier and another, executors, &c., of James F. D. Lanier, to Julia W. Dickerson..... 5
FORSYTH ST, 122; Annie Rosenthal to Herman Joseph 36,500
14TH ST, 531 East; Bertha A. M. Dippel to Eva P. Graff 25,000
37TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 20x69.3; Jane E. Rodgers to Julia A. Beers and others 1
32D ST, 134 West; Andreas Merle and wife to William S. Patten 10
26TH ST, 9 East; the e of 6th Av, 18.6x98.9, ½ part; George F. Britton to Emily K. Davis 1
68TH ST, 53 West; John S. Roddy and wife to Marguerite P. Dyett 34,000
67TH ST, 39 West; Marguerite P. Dyett to John S. Roddy, exch 1
80TH ST, 130 West; Eva P. Graff and husband to John Cabot, M. D..... 1
93D ST, 175 East; Eugene A. Boeheim and wife to Joseph J. Zimmermann.... 1
54TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of 6th Av, 12.6x100.5; Sarah C. Newman to Frederick Winant 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 56th St, 24.6x90; Joseph J. Zimmermann to Eugene M. Boehem..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 966; Annie Zimmermann to Eugene M. Boeheim..... 1
82D ST, s s, 138 ft w of Avenue B, 13.4x102.2; Margaretha Helmcke to Franz Schilp 5,000
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 77th St, 102.2x145; the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of New-York to Joseph Seidenberg..... 87,500
102D ST, n s, 47.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x irregular; Elise Lotze to John Luehrs and another 27,750
119TH ST, s s, 251 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Louis Davidson, referee, to Ray Dressner..... 1,300
104TH ST, s s, 193.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Sarah C. Ottiwell to Ada A. Shipman, ½ part..... 1
103D ST, 317 West; Eva P. Graff and husband to Florence E. S. Weyl..... 1
BOULEVARD, e s, 50.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x100; Daniel S. Slawson to Frank L. Smith 10
10TH AV, n w corner of 42d St, 24.11x102.11 to e s of Bloomingdale Road 27.1x113.6; Martin J. Earley, referee, to Timothy Donovan..... 19,500
103D ST, 317 West; Helena Babbage to Eva P. Graff..... 10
WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 140th St, 25x85; Edward Geis and wife to Albert S. Geis and another, all title..... 1
WILLIS AV, n w corner of 140th St, 25x85; Edward Geis and wife to John F. Geis and others..... 1
155TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 24.1x100; Minnie Frees to Charles Zumbuehl and wife..... 7,500
3D AV, e s, 137.7 ft s of 163d St, 33.6 irregular; the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to Richard A. Williams, 4,000
PROSPECT AV, w s, 100.1 ft n of Dawson St, 25x103.11x25x103.2; Frederick McCarthy and wife to Frederick Schuman and wife..... 8,500
161ST ST, 973 East; William J. Irwin to Elizabeth Kuehl..... 10
SAME PROPERTY; Gustave E. Kuehl and wife to William J. Irwin..... 10
TUNTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 166th St, 27.5x100; Peter McCallan to Mary McCallan 1
181ST ST, s s, Lots 215, 216, and 217, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham; Jane Needham to Jenrie Needham..... 800
TIEBOUT AV, w s, 515 ft n of 184th St, 100x250 to Valentine Av; Charles H. Collins to Marie L. Collins..... 1
SUBURBAN ST, s s, 151.3 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 20.2x92.3x23x96.8 and other property; Jacob Rieser and wife to Alice Barnett..... 1
ANTHONY AV, s e corner Rockfield St, 50.2x112.8x50x116.4; Andrew G. Dickinson, Jr. to Minnie Ripinsky..... 1

LOT 231, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; E. B. Levy to Aloiq Gruschka and wife.....	365
COLUMBUS AV Lots 41 and 42, map of 211 lots, Downing estate, Van Nest Station; Michael J. Tobin and wife to Lillian Doutney, ex. prop. and.....	5
LOTS 8, 9, 110, 110, 225, 293, 378, and 433, map of 368 lots, part of Seton homestead, Westchester, N. Y.; Pontus I. Thompson to Matilda F. Brown.....	1
4TH ST, n w corner of 5th Av, 50x105, William's Bridge; Eliza H. Mason to Thomas H. Persse.....	2,500
LOT 406, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Margaret Ford.....	420
LOT 473, same map; same to Sarah Mechler.....	425
LOT 328, map of 473 lots, Haight estate Westchester; same to John W. Phillips.	225
ELLISON AV, w s, Lot 293, map of 368 lots, part of Seton homestead.....	425

Recorded Leases.

DIVINE, Michael W., to James F. Morris; store floor, 1,474 Amsterdam Av 7 9-12 years..... $1,200 to $1,500
HEALY, James, to William H. Strunck; store, &c., 644 11th Av, 2 10-12 years... 660
HILL, George, attorney, &c., to Arthur Lederer; 211 East 61st St, 2 7-12 years. 900
MEEKS, Edwin B., executor, &c., to J. Blankenstein; part of first floor, 30 Vesey St 4 years..... 2,275

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, Charles A., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; centre line of Edenwood Av, 353 ft n of Fordham Landing Road, 1 year.. $7,000
BUCKLEY, Richard W., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 408 to 410 West 53d St, two mortgages,) 1 year 31,500
BRETT, Catherine G., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; s s of 59th St, 165 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 25,000
SAME to same; w s of Elizabeth St, 141.4 ft n of Prince St, 1 year 25,000
DE GROOT, Bernhard, and wife to Bertha A. M. Dippel; s s of 14th St, 246 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 5,500
FITZMAURICE, J. W., and wife to J. T. Dougherty; w s of Bronx River Road, Lot 163, map of Hyatt farm, 1 year.... 100
KANKART, Marie, to Waldo Hutchins; w s of Union Av, 83 ft n of Denman Place, 1 year 500
JENKINS, Edward, and wife to William S. Anderson and another; e s Morningside Av, 50.7 ft s of 118th St, 1 year.. 1,500
LEITH, John H., and others to F. V. Nash; n s of 136th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 25,000
LOORAM, Catherine, to Charles P. Curtis and others; s s of Pelham Av, 25.6 ft e of Fulton Av, 5 years..... 3,500
MARSH, Roberta W., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n e corner of 10th Av and 118th St, 1 year 55,000
MILLAR, George W., and others, trustees, to J. A. Millar; s s of 29th St, Lot 94, map of estate of John Samler, demand 12,000
PARSEE, Thomas H., to E. H. Mason; n w corner of 5th Av and 4th St; Williams Bridge, 2 years 1,000
SCHUMANN, Frederick, and wife to Frederick McCarthy; w s of Prospect Av, 100 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years 1,000
THOMPSON, Pontus I., to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company; w s of Ellison Av, Lot 203, map of part of Seton Homestead, installments..... 1,800
CASEY, John, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 98th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (ten mortgages,) 3 years 200,000
CAROT, Caroline A., to E. P. Graff; 108 West 48th St, 1 year 3,000
GRAFF, Eva P., and another to E. D. Graff; 130 West 80th St, 1 year 2,500
GEIS, John F., and others to Edward Geis; n w corner of Willis Av and 140th St, 1 year 2,000
HALL, William H., Jr., to Charles E. Hall; s s of 112th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 25,000
KATZENBERG, Julius, to Kate Warner; 104 to 112 East 101st St, 5 years, (five mortgages) 37,000
KEMPNER, Hannah, to Bowery Savings Bank; 68 Willett St, 1 year 12,000
RECKE, Wilhelm, to Henrich Weber; 1,706 9th Av, 2 years 5,000
FLURI, Katherine, to Edward Schwyer and another, executors, &c.; n s of 41st St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 3,800
LANE, Charles, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; n w corner of 2d Av and 38th St, 1 year 15,060
McDOWELL, Alexander, and wife to the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association of the City of New-York; n s of 116th St, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 24,000
POTTER, Annie E., to Aaron Fatman; s s of 98th St, 74 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 18,000
SLOMAN, Samuel, and wife to Thomas S. Ryder; 428 Grand St, 3 years..... 2,200
SAME to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of Grand St, 19 ft e of Attorney St, 1 year..... 12,000
SEIDENBERG, Joseph, to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York; s e corner of Lexington Av and 77th St, 2 years.... 77,500
SMYTH, Frank L., to D. S. Slawson; e s of Boulevard, 50.11 ft n of 112th St, 3 years 18,000
ZINNBUEKL, Charles H., and wife to Minnie Frees; s s of 155th St, 300 ft e of Courtland

UTAH'S STATE CAMPAIGN

Energetic Contest for Election of the First Governor.

DEMOCRATS THE BETTER EQUIPPED

Claims of the Mormons Have Been Justly Recognized—Many Candidates for United States Senator.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 23.—From even a cursory view there is no reason to doubt that the present campaign in Utah is destined to become intense in the extreme. The Republicans formally inaugurated their campaign last Monday, with Heber M. Wells as candidate for Governor, Clarence E. Allen nominee for Congress, and Frank J. Cannon orator. The published itinerary embraces every city, town, and hamlet in the Territory, and dates are extended until Monday, Nov. 4, the day before the election.

Mr. Cannon, who is stumping the Territory with the nominees of the Republican State Convention, is the present Delegate in Congress, and aspires to a seat in the United States Senate in the event that Utah is admitted as a State and the Republicans secure control of the Legislature.

The Democrats inaugurated their campaign to-day. Instead of a single set of orators, they have two, opening simultaneously at Ogden and Provo, passing each other and each taking in every point

John T. Caine,
Candidate of Utah Democrats for Governor

in the Territory where an audience of any considerable number may be secured. Both parties have the promise from National Committees that distinguished speakers will be furnished to acquaint the people here with every political issue of importance that is at present before the citizens of the United States. It is not surprising that such aid is volunteered, inasmuch as the Senators from Utah, if she is admitted into the Union, will be able, according to which party they may be selected from, to alter or retain the present organization of the Senate of the United States.

A possibility of a failure on the part of the people to ratify the Constitution, prepared the first of this year, is not considered. It is a foregone conclusion that favorable action will be taken, and it is also regarded as a certainty that the President will issue his proclamation declaring Statehood for Utah. Therefore, earnestness and sincerity in the present endeavor to secure party advantage cannot be doubted, so far as the residents of this Territory are concerned.

In the election of last year the Republicans, for the first time since the division of the people of the Territory on the lines of National politics, secured a majority, and elected Frank J. Cannon to Congress. His majority was slightly in excess of 1,800 votes out of a total of over 40,000.

Democratic leaders and the Democratic press of the Territory assert that this was not a true test of the strength of the two parties. Last year was an especially unfortunate one for the Democracy in all elections, more particularly in those which occurred in the Western States and Territories. The blow sustained but a short time previous to the cause of silver, resulting in the closing of many mines; the tariff changes removing duties from wool and lead, and repealing the bounty on the manufactures of sugar—in all three of which industries Utah is directly and locally interested—together with the general financial and industrial depression which prevailed at that time, naturally contributed to the defeat of the Democracy, and would have so contributed to the disaster of any party at that time in control of the affairs of the General Government.

Since then these questions have been given more calm and deliberate consideration, and Democrats, at least, do not think they will prove so potential in influencing the voter.

On the silver question, at least, there is no division of opinion among the people of Utah, and Democratic orators claim for their party the most loyal support of the white metal. The tariff question is, of course, being discussed to a certain extent, but mainly local issues enter into the campaign.

In the recent Constitutional Convention, while in a minority, the Democrats managed to secure the insertion of an article providing for woman suffrage. Clauses for the protection of the school fund of the new State, regulating the disposal of school lands, restricting expenditures and indebtedness, and prohibiting the payment of any

Heber M. Wells,
Republican Candidate for Governor of Utah.

bounties whatsoever by the State, were also enacted through Democratic influence. In the discussion of these subjects, and incidentally the conditions that brought them into prominence, much time will be given by Democratic speakers.

It is also conceded that the Democratic Party was more fortunate in the preliminary arrangements for its campaign and in the selection of a State ticket than was the Republican Party. Notwithstanding the professions of the members of the Mormon Church that a complete and lasting divorce had been effected by them in affairs of politics and religion, Republican leaders did not see fit to let the past bury its dead. In the selection of the ten candidates for offices created by the Constitution the Republican State Convention gave places to only three Mormons. Charles S. Zane, J. A. Miner, and George W. Bartch, the three nominees for the Supreme Court, are not only non-Mormons, but came to this Territory to assume positions on the bench by Presidential appointment.

Clarence E. Allen, for Congress, for years most bitterly opposed the Mormon Church. It is true that Heber M. Wells, the nominee for Governor, belongs to an old and distinguished family of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, but he is only thirty-five years old, his ideas are modern, and he knows little of the early struggle of his ancestors in support of their religious views. He has not the sympathies of the Church people, nor can he depend largely upon them for his support.

The Democrats were more liberal in their selections. Six out of ten places fell to the Mormons, not on account of their religion, but for the reason that religious views of individuals received no consideration or attention. Two of the candidates for the Supreme Court are Mormons, while John T. Caine, the nominee for Governor, came to Utah in 1852, and has been directly interested in its development ever since. He was a prominent counselor to Brigham Young, and has occupied many prominent official positions in the Territory. For several years he represented Utah in Congress, and in the course of political canvasses he has visited every settlement in the Territory. His name is a household word in the rural districts, and his high character, his varied experience, well known ability and ripe age give him far greater weight with the people, Mormon and non-Mormon, than is enjoyed by his younger competitor.

Mr. Wells is, in fact, a political pupil of Mr. Caine, the first public position he ever held being that of Deputy City Recorder of Salt Lake, under appointment from the latter.

B. H. Roberts, candidate for Congress, is likewise of Mormon lineage, and is a most thoroughly respected and able man. Few men in the West have greater talents and attainments as a campaign speaker than Mr. Roberts, and his personality cannot but attract support to the ticket on which he is running. Further than this, the Democratic ticket is equally apportioned in regard to the geographical location of the candidates. Three are from Salt Lake, three from the Northern, and three from the Southern part of the Territory. On the other hand, Salt Lake Republicans took the five principal places—all of the candidates for Supreme Judges, the nominee for Governor, and that for Representative in Congress being given to residents of the city—while the five less important positions were allowed to the country.

The Democratic State Convention indorsed for the support of the Legislature, in case a majority of that body should be of its political faith, two candidates for United States Senators. They are Moses Thatcher, a member in high standing of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, and Joseph L. Rawlins, a non-Mormon and an ex-Delegate in Congress. Both men are able and popular. The Democracy is perfectly united upon them, and their candidacy will certainly add strength to the Democratic ticket, outside of such work as they will directly render in the campaign.

Harmony in this direction does not prevail with the Republicans. Contentions for advantage in the selection of friends for State positions by aspirants for a seat in the United States Senate very nearly resulted in an open row in the recent Republican State Convention. To this fact is solely due the nomination of Heber M. Wells as Governor—he being selected in the nature of a compromise. Lately the leading Republican paper of the Territory made a violent personal attack upon Col. Isaac Trumbo, a wealthy citizen, who it alleged was seeking to corrupt the politics of Utah in the interest of his own candidacy for Senator. Every Republican of prominence who has not a place on the State ticket is to a greater or less degree a candidate for the Senate.

These local questions are issues that are largely entering into the campaign in Utah, and must be understood in order to reach an appreciation of the true political situation. To attempt to forecast the result of the election at this time would be an assumption entirely without justification in any developments so far made. This much may be truthfully said, however: The Democracy is in much better condition for the campaign than it was in the election of a year ago, harmony prevails in its ranks, and its leaders are sincerely confident of winning a victory. The presumption also is that naturally Utah is a Democratic Commonwealth.

John T. Caine was born in the Isle of Man Jan. 8, 1824, and came to the United States in 1846, settling in New-York City. In the Fall of 1848 he became identified with the Mormon Church, and moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he was actively engaged in matters pertaining to the welfare of the people of his adopted faith until 1852. Then he came to Utah, and two years later went to the Sandwich Islands as a missionary. In 1856 Mr. Caine returned to Utah, and since that time has been permanently engaged in almost every movement that promoted and advanced the condition of the Territory. From 1861 to 1863 he was the manager of the Salt Lake Theatre, a place of amusement which stood without a rival on the Pacific coast at that time. He was also one of the founders of The Salt Lake Herald, a newspaper which stands in the front rank of Utah publications to-day. For a long time he was the President of the publication company and the managing editor. He retired a few years ago, when the plant was sold.

Mr. Caine served as Secretary of the Territorial Legislative Council during the years 1856, 1851, 1859, and 1860. He was elected a member of that body in 1874, and re-elected and served continuously until 1882. In 1876 Mr. Caine was, by a joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, elected a Regent of the University of Deseret, and re-elected in 1878, 80-82-4-6. He was chosen as Recorder of Salt Lake City in 1876, and served until 1882, three re-elections having been secured. It was here, as Chief Clerk under Caine, that Heber M. Wells, the Republican nominee for Governor, secured his first public appointment.

Mr. Caine was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of Utah in 1872, 1882, and 1887. He was the President of the latter convention, which first adopted a clause punishing polygamy and bigamy.

When George Q. Cannon was refused a seat in the Forty-seventh Congress, Mr. Caine was elected to fill the vacancy, and served continuously until the election of Joseph L. Rawlins, in 1892. When Caleb W. West was appointed Governor of Utah, in Cleveland's second term, the office of Territorial Auditor was tendered Mr. Caine and accepted. That official position he now occupies, and until the 6th inst., he was the Chairman of the Territorial Democratic Committee of Utah.

Mr. Caine is an easy and forceful speaker and a born politician. Through his endeavors, as much as to any single individual, were the lines of political demarcation in Utah destroyed as between Church adherents and non-Church factions, and established on the lines of National issues. He is an old-line Democrat, casting his first vote for President Buchanan, while in California in 1856. He has stumped Utah from one end to another, time and again, and has, perhaps, more personal acquaintances than any other man in the Territory.

Heber M. Wells, the Republican nominee for Governor of Utah, was born in Salt Lake City Aug. 11, 1859. His education was acquired there. He belongs to the alumni of the old Deseret University, now known as the University of Utah, of the class of '75.

Since graduation his life has been principally devoted to the discharge of fiduciary duties, with which he has been richly honored, both in public and commercial circles. For several years Mr. Wells held clerkships under the City Government of Salt Lake, and in 1882 was elected City Recorder, which office he filled until 1890. In 1887 he was Secretary of the Sixth Constitutional Convention of Utah, and in 1892 received the Republican nomination for Mayor of Salt Lake, but was defeated in the election by the Liberal candidate. He served two terms as member of the Board of Public Works of that city, receiving his first appointment in 1890, and the second in 1893. It is but simple justice to say that in every public office he faithfully kept his trust, and satisfied the people who elected him.

After the expiration of his term as City Recorder in 1890, Mr. Wells became connected with the State Bank of Utah—a strong financial institution of Salt Lake—in the capacity of cashier, and this position he still retains.

In 1880, in company with John D. Spencer, the present County Collector, O. F. Whitney, now Bishop of the Eighteenth Ward of the Mormon Church, and other young persons, Mr. Wells became connected with an amateur theatrical organization known as the Home Dramatic Club. This club gave entertainments at irregular intervals for ten years, during which time the present Republican candidate for Governor of Utah developed a degree of talent that resulted in several tempting offers to go on the professional stage—one of these coming from Mr. Frohman of New-York. Although he had a decided aptitude for that line of work, personal reasons led Mr. Wells to decline.

When party lines were drawn in Utah, Heber M. Wells was one of the first to connect himself with the Republican cause, and he labored faithfully to erect a Territorial organization. Ever since he has been a loyal supporter of the party, and to his labors is due a tithe of the credit of the development of its strength from an insignificant minority at first to a handsome majority in the election of 1894.

Irish Viceroys Follow Precedent.

From London Truth.

Man, not having been created a machine, shows a curious inclination to turn himself into one, whatever may be his state and condition in life. This is specially the case with Irish Viceroys, who are foremost among the slaves of precedent. Each Lord Lieutenant seems to follow mechanically in the footsteps of his predecessor without questioning why such steps should ever have been taken. According to custom, Lord Cadogan is still going through the receiving of addresses and making of speeches—on a range of subject wide enough to include lions and lilies—with which every new Viceregal reign is inaugurated. He has also, accompanied by Lady Cadogan, been visiting the hospitals and charitable institutions, of which Dublin boasts such a large number.

DURRANT'S LINE OF DEFENSE

An Attempt Will Be Made to Establish an Alibi.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—New theories have developed in the Durrant case concerning the probable line of defense the attorneys will seek to establish.

Among these figures an alleged mysterious witness, whose identity is as problematical as is the likelihood that he will appear for the defense and testify to the story it is alleged he will tell. This mysterious personage is said to be a professional man, and to have been one day in April a passenger on a Powell Street car, on which Theodore Durrant and Blanche Lamont also rode. According to the report, he at first believed it was the 3d of April that he observed the young people together on the car; but has since changed his mind, and is now convinced it was another date. It is said his testimony will be offered by the defense as a link in the chain of evidence by which it expects to show that Minnie Belle Edwards, May Lannigan, Mrs. Dorgan, and others who testified to seeing Durrant and Blanche Lamont together, were confused in their dates.

Still another mysterious witness, for those who will testify for the defense are all mysterious as yet, is a man who is alleged to have ridden on the same car with Mrs. Elizabeth Crosett the day she journeyed across the city to the mission, and, it is alleged, that he, too, remembers that the trip was taken on another day than April 3. Still another rumor has it that the two mysterious gentlemen are one.

These theories of the rumormongers are in keeping with another which has gained some currency, and is to the effect that the defense in establishing its alibi will bring forth witnesses whose testimony will form a chain of evidence showing that Durrant was not at any of the places on April 3 at which he is alleged to have been by the witnesses who have testified for the prosecution, and that it has a chain of evidence to show that all the witnesses who have testified to seeing Durrant and Blanche Lamont together may have done so, but on another day, and not on April 3.

These reports are, of course, rumor, and, though, apparently, they come from an authentic source, only such reliance as rumor is entitled to may be placed in them.

ARRAIGNED FOR PIETZEL'S MURDER

Holmes's Philadelphia Trial Set for the Last Week in October.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was arraigned before Judge Finletter, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, on the indictment charging him with the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel, in this city, on Sept. 2, 1894. Upon the advice of his counsel, William H. Shoemaker and Samuel P. Rotan, the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

District Attorney Graham asked that Monday, Oct. 28, be fixed for the beginning of the trial. Holmes's counsel objected to this date, but the Judge, after hearing argument on both sides, stated that he thought Oct. 28 would give the defense sufficient time in which to prepare its case. He then ordered that the trial be set down for that day, with the understanding that when the time arrived neither side could expect to come into court and obtain a continuance on paltry excuses.

Jurors with Their Coats Off.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph, Sept. 2

What is sauce for the goose is not necessarily sauce for the gander, the ancient aphorism to the contrary notwithstanding. On such sultry days as these the jurymen in Judge Kennedy's court may remove their coats and listen to evidence and argument in their shirt sleeves, but that much freedom is not considered advisable for the attorneys who are conducting the cases. The reason for this discrimination appears in the Court's observation that if the attorneys keep their coats on the discomfort might have the effect of hastening the disposition of the cases. It is difficult to argue at any length while the thermometer is hovering about the nineties. Thus the sweltering weather is made to conduce to shortness of speech and speedy administration of justice.

McKinley's Tariff Talk.

From The Providence Journal.

It is decidedly one of the signs of the times that all the Republican leaders of a practical turn of mind in Ohio are agreed that Gov. McKinley's talk about his tariff is embarrassing and ought to be stopped.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen; at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Servia.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.").

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Germany, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.").

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship George Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Aivena; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 9 PM for Fort Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 8:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Turpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1895.

A KANSAS YOUNG WOMAN STOCK RAISER.

She Also Has an Inclination for Art and Will Study Abroad.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

It is doubtful if any one is better known at race meetings in Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa than Miss Mina Ann Wilson, who was born fifteen miles west of Topeka, and has always had her home in the Sunflower State. In years gone by her father, Andy Wilson, was one of the prosperous stockmen in Kansas, his estate at one time being valued at $250,000. Mr. Wilson always had a few blooded horses, and Mina inherited her father's love for the racer. She learned to manage the most mettlesome among the lot, and no challenge for a race across the prairie passed by her unaccepted. In the days of his prosperity her father sent her to Bethany College, Topeka, where she advanced rapidly in her studies, shining particularly in the art class. While Mina was at college her father met with business reverses, and in a short time his fortune was swept away, nothing being left but the old homestead.

At that time Mina had several thoroughbreds of her own. Some of these she sold for sufficient funds to finish her education at Bethany. Then she returned home, and with the few animals she still owned began to raise racing stock. This work was interrupted for a time, when Miss Mina went to Washington State to conduct a school. The confinement of this life so wore upon her that she soon gave it up, returning to the old homestead, where she has remained ever since. She has been remarkably successful in raising good racehorses, her favorite pair at present being Ding and Valincia, a pacer and a trotter. She is making money, and means to keep on until she has enough to pay her expenses for a year at one of the best art schools in Europe.

Miss Mina has had numerous offers of marriage, but always declares that for the present she is too busy to think of such a thing; when her education has been completed it will be time enough to consider matrimony. The walls of her home are adorned with paintings from her brush, not a few of the efforts showing considerable power. The dream of her life is to become an artist—not a famous artist, she says, but so successful as to win commendation from some of the European critics. If determination and honest effort may be relied upon, she will doubtless realize her dream.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S SORRENTO HOME

Its Attractiveness Very Great to Him and His Family.

From The Washington Times.

The family of the Secretary of War is still enjoying the cool, bracing air of Sorrento and seems in no hurry to break up the pleasant associations of the Summer by packing up for removal either to Washington or elsewhere.

Each year, Mrs. Lamont says, it grows more and more difficult to leave her Summer home at Sorrento after she has established herself there for the season. Not only is she personally attached to the place, having been making an annual stay there since the early days of Sorrento's existence, but the climate agrees so well with the children that she wishes to remain on that account as long as possible.

Then, the Secretary of War enjoys his Summer outing at Sorrento and spends the greater portion of the time fishing along the coast or on hunting trips in the mountains, a few miles back from the coast. When he desires to take part in the social gayeties of the place or of Bar Harbor, he can readily do so, although his tastes are more for entertaining guests at his own cottage than for going about to the various dinners, luncheons, and other forms of entertainment given in his honor. The year when his health made the European trip imperative, the Secretary, even in the midst of his Continental travels, from time to time regretted that he was not able to spend the time quietly at Sorrento, to which place he, quite as much as Mrs. Lamont or the children, is greatly attached.

Wesleyites Taboo Tobacco.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The authorities of Ohio Wesleyan University will carry out the anti-tobacco rule of the Faculty the coming year in letter and spirit, refusing to matriculate any student who uses the weed in any form. The various conferences and Bishops have had much trouble in expelling the tobacco habit from the Methodist ministry, and the college people propose starting early in their effort to stop the use of the stuff. In the earlier days the rules of the Church were not so strict against tobacco, and many an old minister has found it the effort of his life to stop chewing and smoking.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

261 Broadway, New-York.
To Travelers:
The whole of our arrangements for travel to the Winter resorts of the world are complete, and descriptive pamphlets can be obtained on application.
COOK'S NILE STEAMERS to the First and Second Cataract leave Cairo at frequent intervals. Several sailings weekly during the season.
EGYPT, the NILE and PALESTINE.—Parties under Personal Escort will leave New-York
Nov. 6, by S. S. "Augusta Victoria."
Jan. 8, by S. S. "Normannia."
Jan. 22, by S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
Feb. 12, by S. S. "Fulda."
Feb. 19, by S. S. "Normannia."
Feb. 29, by S. S. "Werra."
Fares range from $675 to $1,225, including all traveling expenses.
CRUISES to the TROPICS. Third Season.
A series of Pleasure Cruises to the West Indies by the fine steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co. from New-York
Jan. 22, S. S. Madiana.
Feb. 5, S. S. Orinoco.
Feb. 15, S. S. Caribbee.
Feb. 26, S. S. Madiana.
When writing please state pamphlet desired.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Managers of Tours and Excursions.
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Sept. 25, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 2 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Campania, Oct. 26, 10½ A M
Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Nov. 16. MIOWERA, Dec. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, Sept. 28
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 50 N. R., foot West 29th St.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, S. 25,11:30AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30AM
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
SEMINOLE ..... Wednesday, Sept. 25
CHEROKEE .....Friday, Sept. 27
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Oct. 1
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

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NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM
Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5AM | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
F. Bismarck...Oct. 16 | Fulda .....Nov. 16
Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2 | Columbia .....Nov. 23
A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | Ems .....Nov. 30
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | Norddeutscher Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London,) & Hamburg. During the record the fastest time on this route.
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50
DIRECT Paris, WITHOUT CHANNEL
ROUTE TO CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 16
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23
PARIS.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNLAND, Sept. 25 | KENSINGTON.....Oct. 9
NOORDLAND.....Oct. 2 | .....Oct. 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Winter CRUISES TO THE Mediterranean and the ORIENT
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Gen a, Nice, Tun s, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts, will be on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Sept. 28, 10 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeuf, Sat., Oct. 5, 5 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES
From New-York Wed., Fri., and Sat.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION. Write for our 64-page Pocket Handbook (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

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Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Through passage apply to
J. D. Hashhagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way
G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P.A.

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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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The White Mountains and all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service to and from Brooklyn.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For Boston and the East. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. A fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C.H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY. (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRANSTON'S, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKIL